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CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

YOUR PRESENT DUTY.

Reader of the TRIBUNE, are you doing your whole duty as a citizen of this Republic? Have you turned from your merchandise, your speculations, your luxuries, or from that daily humbler struggle which is the common lot, to gaze at the dark and portentous clouds now massing and darkening along the Southern horizon? Or if you are watching the gathering war cloud, and perhaps curiously counting the hours before the lightnings play and the thunders of war reverberate along its peaks, is that all? Have you considered or asked yourself what was your personal duty? Has your unconcern grown out of a failure to appreciate the demand of this present hour?

Look at the situation? The armies of the rebellion, muscularized by two years' training, maddened by two years' reverses, lean and hungry as wolves of the desert, and not less merciless, are massed in greater numbers than ever before "for a blow at the North." But we have opposed to them a noble army equally experienced. We have confidence in Grant. We have no doubt Sherman will sweep all before him. There are multitudes of men whose active patriotism is confined to looking fierce when the faintest doubt is cast upon the issue of the coming battles.

It is well to give our leaders and their troops all the help a confidence in them can bring. It is well to believe in Grant. But is it not the part of wise men and wise women (for it is, as well, to the mothers, wives and sisters, we are writing) to look beyond our hopes and take counsel of our fears? There are long stretches along the front in Virginia and opposing the foe in Georgia, and Tennessee, the strong dyke, made up of firmly set bayonets, with stout hearts behind them. What if a crevasse takes place in this line, and across the wreck of that lost battle the foe pours his fresh hordes to strike at regions yet unvisited by this war? Is it wise to say and to act as if this was impossible, and to go on busy with our muck rakes until the rattling storm of disaster is in our ears? No, a thousand times, no!

And more than this. The very ground on which stand our homes, is treacherous. From among us traitorous hands beckon on the enemy, and treacherous signals wait to be flung out. We should do less than our duty as public journalists did we not warn the Northwest that at this present hour, the very air is thick and heavy with peril for all we hold dear.

The Governors of the loyal States know this well. The Governors of the Western States have already moved to provide against the remote but not impossible contingency of a defeat in the field. The call for one hundred thousand men for one hundred days means that within that time we shall need them sorely if at all, or the war cloud will have harmlessly spent its first strength. These men should be instantly in the field. They should come together promptly, and go forward sped with the earnest zeal of a people awake to their danger.

How is this call being met? Slowly in Chicago. And why? Shall we tell you? You, sir, frowned at your clerk, when with enthusiasm in his eye he proposed to go. You told him there were enough that would go, and smothered his ardent patriotism in a money bag. You, sir, with a fatherly tear in your eye pished at your zealous, well grown boy, and reminded him he was not twenty-one. You, madam, have with shining eyes read of the Spartan mother, but tears blind you to your own path stretching, steeply indeed, up beside hers. Sisters, maids, who of you have not outstretched fair hands to hold some one back from the ranks? So thousands are held, though the great heart of the people says, Go.

This war so far has been too much of a foreign mission. If we are blind to the call, and a blind and tonguey Congress becomes indeed the best exemplar of this nation, there are depths before us which may well appal the stoutest heart. As you lay down this TRIBUNE let the work begin. As the brand was sent through Highland homes in an hour of Scotland's danger, so let it speed now. Can you go yourself? Does age, sex or duties forbid? Cast about you and see who you can help to go. As you love your country lay not a withholding finger on any one who can go. Let us not be betrayed by the holiest impulses of our homes. Let not the most dangerous traitors to our cause be the gentle ones of our own households. Commence to-day, and let the rallying cry sweep through the Northwest, over all our prairies and at all our firesides.

> "Our country's in danger
> And calls for her sons."

THE NEWS.

There is still the hurried tread of armed [illegible]

[illegible]

stock and has added to the family laurels. He deserves an ovation.

We have further advices via Cairo relative to the loss of the Federal gunboat Petrel on the Yazoo, already before reported. It relieves the aspect of the first account which looked as if the boat was lost through carelessness. The rebel force was overpowering in numbers, with powerful artillery and the Petrel was forced to succumb.

Washington dispatches from the delegation of that State report Missouri free from the draft, with several hundred in excess of all calls. Now that they see it is convenient to have blacks to stop the chinks in the rolls of the Provost Marshal, they have done talking in Missouri against admitting niggers to the privilege of fighting for the Union.

The foreign news elsewhere, reports the fall of Duppel, the Danish post so long and stoutly defended as the key to the peninsula of Jutland, and that the Prussians are preparing to occupy both Jutland and the island of Alsen. The Danish cause is in the dumps and the conference at London still without results.

The London *Times* affects to scent the odor of foreign complications in a late movement on the Paris Bourse, which it attributes to the House resolution on the Monroe doctrine, just now being kept carefully corked by the Senate committee.

Gold was in a weak and fainting condition yesterday, and fell off one cent. This only means that the gold sharks are studying the war maps and bulletins, and let the gold market alone for a little while. If we get a victory, look out to see something drop. Hence the gold operators are shy.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The excitement among the whisky speculators is cooling off. The hope is growing into a conviction that the Senate will reject the provision taxing whisky on hand, as it did before, when the excise was raised to 60 cents on the gallon from 20 cents. The House passed Washburne's amendment by a strong vote, taxing the stock on hand 40 cents, being the difference between the two rates. But the Senate came to the rescue of the speculators, and struck it out, whereby the Treasury lost twenty millions of revenue and the speculators gained it, as all the whisky on hand advanced 40 cents on the gallon.

The new tax bill which passed the House last week by a three-fourths vote, raises the excise on highwines from sixty cents to one dollar per gallon, and after January 1, 1865, one dollar and twenty-five cents. The effect of this action is to put up the price of highwines forty cents more. Mr. Washburne thought that as this advance was all clear gain, the Treasury ought to have a part of it. He therefore offered an amendment that whisky on hand shall be taxed thirty cents per gallon. This will leave the speculators ten cents clear profit, in addition to the former forty cents, which ought to be satisfactory to reasonable men.

If the Senate concurs with the House amendment, the Treasury will gain *fifteen to twenty* millions of dollars, and the speculators will make over *five* millions. But if the Senate sides with the whisky gamblers against the public, the gamblers will pocket the whole twenty or twenty-five millions in addition to the twenty millions previously fobbed. As we remarked before, we shall not be surprised to witness the grave and reverend Senators vote the twenty millions out of the Treasury into the wallets of the whisky speculators. Their sympathies are notoriously with the speculators.

GEN. BANKS.

The rumors concerning Maj. Gen. Banks' removal, according to dispatches from Washington, take apparently consistent shape. It is stated that Gen. Augur is to supersede him. It is not a grateful task to record failures of this kind. It is a still more dangerous one in a crisis like the present to stop and causelessly defend them. Let the dead bury their dead. Our holy war must not suffer by the withdrawal of zeal or material for the cenotaphs of defunct commanders. We most sincerely regret that it is not given to Gen. Banks, from mishap as a military leader, to fall back upon proofs of crowning success in civil matters. We had not become altogether satisfied with the tenor of news and gossip from New Orleans, even before the Red River Expedition set forth. Very ample pains has been taken by silly representatives of the Union sentiment of the North of both sexes, to show the rebels of the Crescent City how lavishly and foolishly even we cold Northeners could squander money, and we feared the undertow of this damaging glitter of a mock court, be-praised and be-spattered by spooney letter writers. Even previous to the Red River disaster, we had the testimony in our possession, that a flood-tide of profligacy and corruption, unchecked, to say the least, by influences at headquarters, had too largely permeated and disgraced our rule in New Orleans. When courtesans and commanders consort shamelessly together in public, and the quadroon balls glitter with shoulder straps, what other than evil influence could go abroad, until sober lookers on with cheeks tingling with shame at the reproach cast on Northern morality prayed for a change in rule, and that Butler might repair the failures of his successor. The TRIBUNE has written too much in praise of the late commander in Louisiana, not to give place to these expressions with reluctance.

Hon. E. P. Ferry, of this city, Direct Tax Commissioner, recently from Memphis, where for some months past he has been exercising the functions of his office, left for Nashville last evening, to establish there an office for assessment and collection. Mr. Ferry has proved himself a diligent and most capable officer. He bears testimony to the promptness with which the sections he has visited respond to the direct tax. At Memphis both Beauregard and Harris paid up their greenbacks through agents. This all rebels as well as others can do for the first sixty days, and "no questions asked." After that time the oath of allegiance must be taken by the owner in person, who would save his property from confiscation.

The Fort Pillow investigation by a committee of Congress, yields fifty-seven depositions, each stuffed with harrowing details, in support of newspaper accounts, and even exceeding them precisely as the camera gives a more faithful picture than the pencil sketch. The government has given its pledge to act. It will do so, calmly and deliberately, and give the world time, both to comprehend the crime and the justice of its penalty. Probably among the first steps taken will be a demand made upon the rebel government to disavow the massacre, and deliver up its agents. The accredited agent of Jeff. Davis in this city is busy grinding out on his organ the rebel psalm of deliverance from the difficulty, but we do not believe much weight will be given at Washington to this attorney for the rebels.

Lasalle Union League Resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously by Lasalle Council No. 14, U. L. A., at its last meeting.

E. B. MASON, Secretary.

WHEREAS, The loyal people of the United States are engaged in a deadly struggle with an insurgent [illegible] seeking the overthrow of liberty and the aggrandizement of slavery; and

WHEREAS, The policy of President Lincoln, as set forth in his Emancipation Proclamation, is calculated to aid in restoring order and establishing justice; and

WHEREAS, The expounder of this policy is the proper person to carry it into effect; therefore,

Resolved, That this Council is in favor of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1865, and we pledge ourselves as its members to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for that high trust.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The Draft in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Two Congressmen—Judge Hall and Jas. J. Rollins—sent on the following statement to-day from Washington:

Whole quota due from Missouri under all calls	[illegible]
Credit by enlistments from March 1st to M'ch [illegible]	847
Credit by enrolled militia	[illegible]
Credit by veterans re-enlisted	1,174
Credit by colored troops	4,174
Total credits	[illegible]
Still due from Missouri	[illegible]

All the country districts have exceeded their quotas. The excess in the country districts goes to the relief of the St. Louis districts. Additional negro credits up to the 20th April include over 1,000 more. Then the quota for the State is more than exceeded, and all Missouri is free of the draft.

The New York Militia to be Called Out.

BUFFALO, May 2.—It is reported that Gov. Seymour has been notified that a call will be made on this State for all the effective militia regiments of the State, for three months' service on the same call to take effect on the 10th of May, at which time the regiments called out are to be ready for service. It is stated that some of the brigades have already been notified.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 2.—[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE ONE HUNDRED DAY TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPS ON A WAR FOOTING.

Important Military Rumors—Evacuation of Texas.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. BANKS.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW—GEN. RANSOM—THE LOSS OF THE PETREL.

The Danish War—Fall of Duppel.

The Prussian Arms Everywhere Victorious.

The President's Letter on Blair's Commission.

HIS LETTER TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Arrival of General Ransom—Reported Fight with Forrest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 2, 1864.

Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, wounded in the battles on the 8th and 9th instants, on Red River, arrived here to-day on the steamer Empress. His wound is getting along as favorably as could be expected. The General says he will be in the field, as good as new, in about thirty days.

The body of Capt. Dickey was not recovered.

The Rebels sent a flag of truce into Paducah yesterday, asking for an exchange of Surgeons. Col. Hicks returned an answer that all the exchange he had to make with rebels was in the hardware line in shot and shell. Since that nothing further has been heard of the Confederates, though they are supposed to be in the vicinity of Mayfield in some force.

The steamer John H. Dickey has just returned from Paducah. Everything is quiet this morning.

There was a report at Memphis yesterday that General Kilpatrick's force had met Forrest in Tennessee, and, after a fight, whipped him and captured his wagon train of stolen stores. The rumor had its origin in secesh circles, and is probably no more reliable than such stories generally.

General S. A. Hurlbut has been relieved of the command of the 16th army corps, and General M. Brayman, commandant of the district of Cairo, has been succeeded by General H. Prince, who assumes command of the district of Columbus to-day, headquarters for the present at Cairo.

CAIRO, May 2.—Brigadier General S. Ransom, and ex-Brigadier General Stone have arrived from New Orleans per the steamer Empress. General Ransom is fast recovering from the serious wound received at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, and is *en route* for home. He will leave for Chicago to-morrow.

The Paymaster of the gunboat Petrel, captured by the rebels on the Yazoo River, has arrived, having escaped with the loss of almost everything he had. The officers and men were not surprised by the enemy, as before stated, but were attacked at 2 o'clock in the morning, while on the look out. The rebels, several thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery—twelve-pounder Parrotts and six-pounder ordinary rifled guns, fired through the Petrel, cutting the steam-pipe, smashing the boilers, and otherwise injuring the machinery so that the boat could not move. The vessel's gunners gave the enemy a broadside, and fired other guns. Seeing the vessel helpless the cavalry swam horses toward it, when officers set fire to it in several places and abandoned it. All persons but eleven escaped. No officers were killed or wounded.

The Petrel was armed with eight twenty-four pounders, and had been sent up the river by the military authorities at Vicksburg for cotton. The last heard from Capt. McElroy was from a negress. She saw him several hours after the capture in the hands of the rebels, who promised to treat him as a gentleman if he would take his uniform off. The remainder of the officers who escaped will be up on the dispatch boat Wilson to-night.

J. M. Smith, convicted of smuggling ammunition to the enemy, made confession, and was hung in Memphis last Friday.

CAIRO, May 2.—Gens. Ransom and Stone are passengers by the steamer Memphis from New Orleans. Gen. Ransom is rapidly recovering from his wound. His statement goes to exonerate Gen. Stone from responsibility of disaster resulting from the disposition of our forces at Sabine Cross Roads. He states further that Stone has endeared himself to the army of the Gulf by gallant conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th.

On the 19th the steamer Roe, bound for New Orleans took wood at the mouth of the St. Francis, which being used in the furnaces caused an explosion, resulting in no damage, save burning the faces and hands of the firemen. Afterwards when about passing Fort Adams she was signaled by a man near the shore apparently in distress. The engines were immediately stopped, and a yawl lowered for his relief, when a masked battery from a fort opened on the Roe. Ten shots were fired, one striking the wheel house doing little damage—200 infantry also fired on the boat but without effect. The boat was heavily laden.

The military authorities of Memphis are pressing the horses of citizens for the purpose of mounting a body of cavalry for duty at that place.

Memphis cotton market active and firm, all offering readily taken; receipts small; middling to strict middling 66@67c; good 68@69c; fair 72c.

It is reported that Paducah is again threatened. Measures are being taken to prevent the Government property from falling into the hands of the enemy should they advance upon the place. It is said that thousands of people from the country about Paducah, and contrabands, are encamped within radius ten miles on the opposite side of the river from that city.

Col. Osborn who was wounded at Carbondale on the 27th, has since died.

CAIRO, May 1.—By arrival of the steamer Mollie Able we have New Orleans dates to the 25th, and Memphis dates to the 30th. The steamship Morning Star, from New York on the 16th, arrived on the evening of the 25th. The cotton market is too unsettled for quotations. A small lot of strict low middling sold at 80c. Sugar and molasses firm with a good inquiry; sales of 600 hhds sugar at 24c for good fair, and 24½@25½c for fully fair; 500 bbls molasses sold at 95c for new. The Mollie Able brought up 200 hhds sugar and four bbls molasses.

MEMPHIS, April 29, via Cairo, May 1.—Martin Smith was executed to-day in Fort Pickering for the crime of smuggling percussion caps to the enemy and violating his oath of allegiance. He stated at the gallows that he was guilty and that his sentence was just. Two other men are now in Irving prison for the same crime and will probably suffer the same penalty.

Gen. Washburne is very active preparing his force for active duty in the field.

Gen. Sturgis has assumed command of the cavalry here and is remounting and equipping them.

Gen. Sturgis had started on the 30th ult., with a large force, on an expedition after Forrest. Nothing reliable concerning the latter. It is rumored that he was within a few miles of Memphis with a large force and designed capturing that place.

Memphis cotton market still active and firm. All offerings taken at advanced rates. Middling 66c; good 68c. Shipments, 875 bales for Cincinnati and 5 bales for St. Louis.

A flag of truce was sent to Paducah this morning requesting an exchange of surgeons held as prisoners. Col. Sykes replied that he only had power to exchange bullets, which at latest advices was declined by the rebels.

Gen. Hurlbut is relieved of the command of the 16th army corps.

FROM MADISON.

Military Matters in Wisconsin.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, May 2, 1864.

Gov. Lewis returned from Washington this morning. He did not join with the other Western Governors in their offer of one hundred day men, but promised the President that he would encourage enlistments of such volunteers in this State, without designating the number who would go. He expressed the opinion that troops of that kind could be readily raised here if needed. An order will issue from the Adjutant General's office on the subject to-morrow.

Four organized companies of the 38th (new) regiment leave here at 10 o'clock to-morrow for Annapolis, under command of Lieut. Col. Pier. Major Lakin will also accompany them. Col. Bentliff remains here to complete the regiment.

The *Journal* to-night announces the accession of Mr. Harlan M. Page, formerly your correspondent, to its editorial staff.

FROM COLUMBUS.

What Ohio is Doing for the War.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 2, 1864.

To-day the National Guard of Ohio reported for active duty, under the 100 days' call, with greater promptness than was expected. Returns have been received from all but 43 companies, and the strength, so far, is 24,914 men, which will be increased to 38,000 by organizations yet to report.

Ohio's quota of the call is 30,000.

The draft will commence here to-morrow. The State is about 6,000 behind.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Large Movement of Troops—Arrest of the Fountain County Rioters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.

The 9th Iowa, 29th Pennsylvania, and 11th Indiana left this city yesterday for the front. The 29th Indiana will leave here for Evansville for Cairo on Tuesday. The 30th, 33d, and 51st Indiana will depart this week for the front.

The United States Court will convene in this city on Tuesday.

Governor Morton has appointed the following officers of Indiana regiments: 33d, Charles H. [illegible] Foster, Adjutant; 9th cavalry, George W. Jackson, Colonel of the 11th Indiana, to be Colonel; Major Christian Beck, of the 7th cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th cavalry; Edward A. Cobb, Quartermaster.

General Mansfield returned from Perko county, [illegible] information that the militia called out to assist the Sheriff in arresting the parties implicated in the attempted murder of Mr. Ley, had accomplished their mission, having succeeded in arresting from twenty to thirty of the rioters near the Fountain county line. The militia was commanded by Colonel Budd and Captain Buchanan, who managed the affair very judiciously. No resistance was made by either the accused or their friends. A preliminary examination was had before a magistrate, when ten citizens and two deserters were held for trial by the Circuit Court. Eight gave bail, and four are in jail. One of the gang lost his life prior to the arrest of his comrades, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Authorities Take Possession of all the Southern Railroads for Sixty Days.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *Herald's* Newbern letter of the 16th says: "Information has been received here that the rebel authorities have taken possession of all the railroads in the South for the next sixty days, during which time no citizens are allowed to travel on them.

"It had also been learned that the troops from Charleston, S. C., have been brought to Wilmington, and there relieved the troops who have since proceeded to Richmond."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Blair Imbroglio—A Letter from the President.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Accompanying the President's message to-day touching the Blair case, was the following:

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR: My Dear Sir: Some days ago I understood you to say that your brother, Gen. Frank Blair, desires to be guided by my wishes as to whether he will occupy his seat in Congress or remain in the field. My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country. It is, that he will come here, put his military commission in my hands, take his seat go into caucus with our friends, abide the nominations, help elect the nominees, and thus aid to organize a House of Representatives which will really support the Government in the war. If the result shall be the election of himself as Speaker let him serve in that position; if not, let him retake his commission and return to the army for the country. This will heal a dangerous schism for him. It will relieve him from a dangerous position in a misunderstanding as, I think, he is in danger of being permanently separated from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy, the severe opponents of slavery.

It will be a mistake if he shall allow the provocations offered him by insincere time-servers to drive him from the house of his own building. He is young yet; he has abundant talents, quite enough to occupy all his time without devoting any to temper.

He is rising in military skill and usefulness. His recent appointment to the command of a corps by one so competent to judge as Gen. Sherman, proves this. In that line he can serve both the country and himself more profitably than he could as a member of Congress upon the floor.

The foregoing is what I would say of Frank Blair were he my brother instead of yours.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

[Appended to this, and received too late for publication, are, dispatches exchanged between the President and General Grant and other military commanders touching the corps to which General Blair was assigned.—EDS. TRIB.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War, reported from Fort Pillow that they took fifty-seven depositions, all of which more than confirmed the newspaper accounts of the massacre. They say it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed.

In the Senate, the bill granting pre-emption to certain lands in California was passed. The bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on northern and north-eastern frontier of United States was passed. The internal revenue bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance. On motion 1,000 extra copies of the bill were ordered printed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

HOUSE.

The House took up and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, the resolution of Mr. Blaine, of Maine, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of debt incurred by the several States to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and declaring, as the judgment of the House, that all debts legitimately contracted should be assumed and liquidated by the general Government.

The House then took up the resolution of Mr. Harding, offered last December, declaring that the Union is not dissolved, and whenever the rebellion in any one of the seceded States shall be put down or subdued, either by force or voluntary submission to the authority of the Constitution and laws, such State shall be restored to all its rights and privileges under the Constitution of such State and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order, and control its own domestic institutions free from all executive control.

Mr. HARDING, of Ky., said the question turned on the fact whether the Union is dissolved or not, and that whenever a rebellious State is subdued and voluntarily returns to its allegiance, it is a State in the Union, with all the rights belonging to it under the Constitution.

Mr. Harding said, whoever voted against the resolution threw himself into the position of saying that the Union is dissolved. None but a revolutionist, disunionist or secessionist would oppose it.

Mr. UPSON, of Mich., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion of Mr. Upson was agreed to—yeas, 67; nays, 56.

Mr. FRANK, of N. Y., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York affirming and declaring that the proclamation of President Lincoln, declaring the extinction of slavery was not only a necessary but wise, statesmanlike and Constitutional measure. It should be made the fixed law of the land, and requested the Representatives and instructing the Senators from that state to support an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery in any State. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House took up Mr. Wadsworth's resolution declaring that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the State, are reserved respectively to the States as to the people, and that the executive can neither directly or indirectly exercise any of the powers thus reserved, or lawfully restrict or obstruct the exercise thereof by the people.

Mr. FARNSWORTH of Ill., moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the rebellious States.

Mr. COX of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table in order to get a square vote upon it. The motion was disagreed to by 11 in the negative.

Mr. COX now asked for a vote directly on the resolution, which he said merely affirmed the language of the Constitution, but the House referred it to the select Committee on the Rebellious States by a vote of 79 against 59.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, the Committee for the District of Columbia were instructed to inquire into the expediency of draining the city by culverts, and cleansing the Washington Canal in order to preserve the health of the city, which is greatly endangered by the most deleterious miasma and malignant atmosphere from the surrounding hospitals.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish all the information concerning the construction of the rebel ram which made the recent attack on the United States forces at or near Plymouth. Also why the construction of the ram was not prevented and precaution taken against its action.

A message was here received from President Lincoln and read, giving the information called for respecting the assignment of Mr. Blair to a command in the army. The message was referred to the Committee on Elections, and ordered to be printed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Little Washington, N. C., Evacuated—Four Hundred Exchanged Prisoners from Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.—Little Washington, N. C., was evacuated by our forces on Thursday last, the troops there being wanted elsewhere.

A flag of truce boat arrived here this evening from City Point with 400 of our exchanged prisoners. No newspapers or news could be obtained.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *World's* New Orleans letter reports that the evacuation of Texas by our forces has begun, and also says, a report has reached New Orleans that the rebel General Polk is at Camp Moore, ninety miles from New Orleans, with 15,000 to 20,000 men, to move at once on Port Hudson or Baton Rouge.

The Washington dispatch of the New York *Times* says: "Rumors prevail that Gen. Banks is superseded by Gen. Augur."

National Typographical Union.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The National Typographical Union convened here to-day. Twenty Unions were represented. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, A. M. Carver, Cincinnati; 1st Vice President, W. J. Fairchild, Philadelphia; 2d Vice President, C. B. Smith, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. Moore, Detroit; Corresponding Secretary, M. G. Mason, St. Louis.

The War in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *Commercial's* Fortress Monroe letter says: Gen. Wessells' command are at Saulsbury, N. C., *en route* to Richmond. Also, that the rebels have evacuated Plymouth and all Eastern North Carolina to swell the ranks of Lee's army.

Also that the 10th corps embraced and 18th largely augmented, are with Gen. W. F. Smith.

For the One Hundred Days' Service.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 1.—Recruiting for the one hundred day service is going on here rapidly. The companies are filling up. Dubuque will do her duty in this emergency.

Rebel Version of the Capture of Plymouth, N. C.

The Petersburg *Express* of April 25th says: We are still without full official information of the brilliant affair at Plymouth. We learn, however, upon reliable authority, that skirmishing commenced on Sunday, continued briskly Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday the enemy's works were carried by assault in a most gallant manner. The Yankee commander, Brigadier General Wessells, as will be seen from a Richmond telegram in another column, was twice summoned to surrender, but refusing to do so, the place was stormed and captured. The number of prisoners taken is now stated to have been two thousand five hundred, besides the negroes who were taken. The same telegram states that a splendid two hundred pounder gun was also amongst the valuable articles captured.

[illegible]

Gen. Hoke has struck a most effective blow for the redemption of his native State. [illegible]

The co-operating naval expedition is under the command of Commander J. W. Cooke [illegible]

Plymouth is [illegible] mouth of the Neuse.

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKETS—EVENING BOARD.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[Reported expressly for the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

HOGS—The hog market, compared with last week, is dull and over stocked, and prices are 1c lower. The range of prices ℔, live weight, are [illegible] for corn-fed, and [illegible] for distilling Hogs. The market at the close has a very dull aspect.

SOLON ROBINSON.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 2, 1864.

TOBACCO—Sales 11 hhds factory at [illegible]; 20 do planters do at 7.05@11.50; 16 do common shipping leaf at [illegible]; 3 do medium do at [illegible]; 6 do medium manufacturing do at [illegible].

FLOUR—Dull; sales 200 bbls city XX at [illegible]; [illegible] do XX at $7.75, inspected, head lined and delivered; [illegible] do spring wheat X, [illegible]; [illegible] do spring wheat super, [illegible]; 200 do country branded X, [illegible]; 100 do spring wheat super, [illegible].

GRAIN—Of Wheat the sales embrace [illegible] sacks choice white at [illegible]; [illegible] do good to prime at [illegible]; 345 do common at [illegible]; [illegible] do Club at [illegible]; [illegible] do spring at [illegible]; [illegible] do do at [illegible]; 267 do do at [illegible]. Corn firm; sales [illegible] sacks prime white at $1.14@1.16; 813 do do mixed and yellow at [illegible]; 4,000 do fair mixed at [illegible]; 272 do mixed at [illegible]; 212 do common at [illegible]. Oats—Sales 1,[illegible] sacks at [illegible]; 1,132 do at [illegible]; and [illegible] do at [illegible]. Rye and Barley active; and sales [illegible] sacks in store at [illegible]; 300 do at [illegible]; [illegible] do [illegible], delivered; 162 do spring Barley at [illegible].

WHISKY dull and heavy; sales [illegible] bbls at $1.13; [illegible] do at $1.12; [illegible] do at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—We note sales [illegible] casks and 1,100 lbs. clear Sides, part packed, at 13½c; 5,000 lbs. Shoulders, packed, at 13¼c; 1,000 bbls Hams, packed, at 14c; 5 casks salt Hams, 14c; small sales Rump, in bulk, 11¼c ℔ lb.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 2.

FLOUR.—The market continues depressed; 1,000 brls superfine sold at $6.60, and 300 brls extra at $6.30

WHISKY.—Prices are somewhat unsettled. Light sales were made at $1.18@1.20.

PROVISIONS.—There is rather an active demand for Mess Pork and prices advanced 50c. City mess is held firmly at $28.50; country $25.50@26.00. Nothing transpiring in bulk meats or bacon, but are held with rather increased firmness. Lard firm at at 13½c, but the demand is light.

GROCERIES.—Market quiet but firm. Coffee is held at 46½@47c. Sugar, the demand is light, but held firmly at 19¼@21c; hard refined [illegible]. Molasses firm at $1.0[illegible]@1.10.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 2, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 56,000 bu; dull, and 1@2c lower. Sales this morning of 40,000 bu No 1 spring. Winter receipts at [illegible]; 15,000 bu do summer receipts at [illegible]. Sales on 'Change of 5,000 bu No 1, spring, winter receipts at $1.22½; 15,000 bu do summer receipts at [illegible].

Market at Newhall House this evening very quiet and ruling in favor of buyers. Sales of No 1 fresh receipts at $1.24½.

CORN—Quiet. Sales 300 bu new shelled at [illegible] on track; 150 bu do delivered at 90c.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales of $1.50 bu prime delivered at $1.45.

New York Markets—May 2.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; [illegible] for middling uplands and 80c for low middlings.

FLOUR—State and western dull and 10c lower. Sales at $7.20@7.35 for extra state; [illegible] for round hoop Ohio; $8.00@8.75 for trade brands—closing with no buyers at outside quotation.

WHISKY—Firmer, at $1.18@1.20—closing firm at latter price.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally 1 to 3c lower. Sales at $1.70@1.73 for Chicago spring and Milwaukee club; $1.73@1.81 for winter red western. Corn continues dull. Old mixed western at $1.39 in store. Small parcel ½c higher. Oats in moderate request at [illegible] for western.

PETROLEUM—In fair request. Sales of crude at [illegible]; refined in bond at [illegible]; refined free at [illegible].

WOOL—Very firm and in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $26.75 for mess; [illegible] for old do; [illegible] for new do, being held higher at the close; [illegible] for old and new prime; $27.75 for prime mess. Also 1,500 brls new July, at buyers' option, and on Saturday evening 1,000 brls prime mess for May, at sellers' option, at [illegible]. Total stock, old and new, May 1st, [illegible] brls; same date last month, 121,139 brls; same date last year, 109,208 brls. Beef market quiet and steady at [illegible] for country mess; [illegible] for prime; [illegible] for repacked mess; [illegible] for extra mess. Total stock, old and new, May 1st, 30,[illegible] pkgs; same date last month, 48,455 pkgs; same date last year, 32,224 pkgs. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats steady at 11½@12c; shoulders 15@15½c. Bacon sides unchanged. Lard quiet at 14@14½c. Butter steady at [illegible] for state and Ohio. Cheese unchanged at [illegible] for new.

New Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Money dull, 6@7, large supply.

Sterling Exchange lower, and dull at $1.85, currency.

Gold dull and lower, opening at 78¼, closing dull at 78.

Government Stocks quiet. U. S. 6s, [illegible]; Coupons, 113¼; 7-30s, October and April, 11[illegible].

Stocks irregular and weak. U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Ex. Coup. 103¼; Tenn. 6s, 57; Mo. 6s, 70¼; C. & M. Cert. [illegible]; Canton, [illegible]; Quicksilver, [illegible]; Pac. Mail, [illegible]; C. & N. W. [illegible]; C. & N. W. pfd, [illegible]; N. Y. C., 132½; Erie, 119; do pfd, 109½; Hudson, 132; M. C., [illegible]; M. S., [illegible]; do gtd. 139; Ill. C., 129¾; C. & P. 102; Galena, [illegible]; R. I., 116; C. B. & Q. 135; P. D. C. [illegible]; T. & Wab. [illegible]; Fort Wayne, ex. div. 108.

Boston Mining Stocks—Bay State, 32¼; Copper Falls, [illegible]; Franklin, 58; Huron, [illegible]; Isle Royal, 30; N. W., 18; Pewabic, 57; Rockland, 32¼.

The Foreign Markets.

PER EUROPA.] [By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. and Wakefield & Co. report flour dull and unsaleable. Prices nominally unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand at [illegible]. Corn dull at [illegible] for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet but generally firm. Pork unchanged. Bacon dull and rather lower at [illegible]. Lard very quiet at [illegible]. Butter dull.

GROCERIES—Sugars firm and in good demand. Coffee steady.

LONDON MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and rather lower. Flour neglected.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee again easier for some sorts of Ceylon. Tea unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—COTTON buoyant; all qualities a trifle higher.

BREADSTUFFS dull and tending downward.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM buoyant; crude £10 ℔ tun; 2s 3d ℔ gallon refused for refined.

LONDON, April 21.—Consols 91¼@91½ for money; Erie shares [illegible]; Illinois Central, 19@18 discount.

Buffalo Market—May 2.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower. Sales No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $1.58@1.59. Corn dull with small sales on private terms, $1.33 offered to arrive without bids. Oats quiet at 77c.

WHISKY—Market closed firm at $1.18.

FREIGHTS—Lower. To Albany, wheat 13c; to New York 16c. Lake imports for 24 hours are: Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 114,[illegible] bu; corn, 84,[illegible] bu. Canal exports for 24 hours are: Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu.

Bank Statement.

Decrease in specie	$ [illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Increased deposits	3,[illegible]

[*For Further Telegraphic News see Fourth Page.*]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN.

That we are now upon the eve of stirring events is apparent enough. The state of the season, the condition of the opposing armies, and the demands and expectations of the country, all look to active hostilities without much more of delay. The enemy are hurrying up all their spare men to the front—especially into Virginia; having settled it in their minds that the contest is to be there. In the meantime several things seem to be generally assumed by us as sure to happen—all of which may or may not occur. One thing, upon which there seems to be no reason of doubt is, that some one great battle, in which all the Virginia army is to take part, is to come off; and then, in the second place, that this battle will decide the contest. It is true enough that such a thing is possible, and it cannot be said improbable, yet it is well not to be too positive in our expectations. There may be no one general battle at all. A style of movement may be entered upon which, like Gen. Grant's operations between Bruinsburg and Vicksburg, shall bring about a series of minor battles, which shall determine the contest, in so far that no great battle will be ventured upon. On the whole, the early season of the campaign may be spent in a mutual maneuvering for advantage, so that if fighting occurs, it will not happen till July.

Or, suppose us to have a battle, or two of them, of considerable magnitude, they may not be at once decisive. It has been an expectation held out from the very beginning of the war, that it was to come to an end at once. It was to be ended at first in a month, then in a campaign; and thus from period to period expectation has been led forward; of course to be disappointed. One hope now is to grind the enemy's army to powder. But in that grinding, it is to be expected that we ourselves will suffer some grinding also. They that wield the sword are liable, of necessity, to perish with it. We may have to do a good deal of fighting before the relative strength of the opposing armies, at present existing, is destroyed; and this may wear away the season till the heats of midsummer forbid active field operations; and thus the spring campaign may verge over into one which shall consume the autumn months.

Our hope, to be sure, is for an early termination of the war. But what if it does not come? Why then some have a way of talking as if it were all over with us. "If we do not get relief now, we shall die," is sometimes said; but is always the language of distress; that of course only proves true in a portion of the cases. No doubt we wish an early end of this great agony, and no doubt if an end do not come in time we *should* die. Financial difficulties increase; rebel plotters at home get more desperate; our youth consume away in the war; and the clouds get pretty dark at times.

But we must not think always of our perils or our pains. The man crossing a chasm must look aloft.

If we suffer, what is true of our enemies? The little finger of their woes is thicker than the loins of ours. Our money affairs are not in as bad condition as theirs yet; our business is somewhat more prosperous than theirs; our boys come forward to the military age as fast as theirs; and men from abroad crowd into our *free* States a thousand times faster than into Dixie. We have more men of the military age than when the war began. Have they?

Only the heart is wanting—if it be wanting—to hold out a decade after the Confederacy is buried so deep in the mud of years that no resurrection shall await it. Be not too positive as to this or that; but in the determination to fight out this rebellion, let there be no relaxing; be it a month or a week or years that shall be necessary to end it.

BANKING IS PART OF THE WAR MAKING POWER.

Banking implies two elements, both of which are almost indispensable, and always valuable to any government in time of war, viz: a loan from the people, and a currency for the people. In all considerable wars gold disappears as a medium of currency and exchange, and the paper of the war-making power must supply its place, for no government can pay the expenses of a heavy war as they are incurred. Hence the power to run banks of issue and to create a paper currency is of necessity one of the attributes of the war-making power. Indeed this is the main origin of banks of issue and deposit. The necessities of the governments engaged in the wars of the Crusades, gave rise to the Bank of Venice, the first bank in Europe, founded in 1171. The necessities of the English government during the reign of William and Mary, and the extreme difficulty it experienced in raising funds for conducting the war with France, then pending, gave rise in like manner to the Bank of England, established in 1694, the capital of which consists mainly of a permanent loan, now amounting to about £12,000,000, by the people through the bank to the government, represented by certificates of stock (consols in part) and by bills of the Bank of England. The restrictions on the other ancient banks of issue, and against all new ones, are such as substantially to limit to the Bank of England, i. e., to the English government the privilege of taxing the people, by furnishing the realm with a paper currency.

The Bank of France, with its branches in the principal towns, monopolizes the banking business in France, as well of deposit and of discount as of issue, and has been for a century and a half part of the constitution of the Government. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France are elements of inconceivable strength, stability and permanency to their respective Governments, neither of which could afford for a moment to part with these sources of the sinews of war.

The proprietary interest of the people in these Banks as the holders of stock dependent for its value upon the maintenance of their respective Governments, binds the people and Government together by the strong ties which attach a creditor to his debtor, and insures those powers alike against internal rebellion and foreign invasion. They may change dynasties, but the nationality remains, and no attempt has ever been made to disrupt and divide them in such way as to occasion a repudiation of their national debt or currency.

A heavy war with either Great Britain or France at any time during the past fifty years would have compelled us to extemporize a National Banking system which would place us as nearly as possible on a financial par with them. It was for want of such a system that the continental paper of our Revolutionary War became worthless, almost ruining our cause. Before the close of the war, however, on May 17, 1781, a plan for a National Bank was brought before Congress by the most skillful of our Revolutionary financiers, Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, and adopted. "It formed a most important auxiliary in aid of the finances of the government to the final conclusion of the war."

Notwithstanding that the earnest advocacy of Hamilton secured the adoption of a more improved National Banking system upon the adoption of the constitution, and which the financial sagacity of Gallatin would fain have continued, the laxity of peace lessened the apparent need of financial strength in the federal government, and the bank died in 1811 by the expiration of its charter.

The necessities of the war with Great Britain, 1812-15, again revived it, and it went into operation with signal advantage to the finances of the country until 1836, when the tendency to abate from the powers of the general government, natural to a time of peace, caused it to be suffered again to expire by the terms of its charter. These facts plainly illustrate that the banking power is one of the elements of the war making power—an essential attribute of sovereignty and a function of government. As such, our own and all governments have monopolized it as the necessities of war demanded, or in time of peace loaned out its privileges to individuals and corporations, as the necessities of war became subordinate to the conveniences of commerce.

Nothing in political economy can be more apparent, however, than that, in a great war like the present, it is the duty of the country to invest the government with all those financial powers, which all modern governments, including our own, have found necessary in time of war, and which all except our own, have deemed essential even in times of peace. Our failure as a people to comprehend this fact is now prostrating our currency and crippling the financial ability of the Government to conduct the war, by compelling it to compete in the prerogative of providing the country with a currency, with all the banks and bankers who have the means to get bank notes engraved.

WHO SAVED KENTUCKY?

It was reserved for a rebel and traitor to pay involuntarily the highest tribute of praise which has ever been awarded to the much praised and greatly loved Henry Clay. Pollard, of Richmond, in his smart, reckless, lying Southern History of the War, says:

"The persistent adhesion of a large portion of the Kentucky people to the Northern cause must be attributed to permanent causes; and among them were, first, an unsettled complexion on the slavery question, under the influence of the peculiar philosophy of Henry Clay, who, like every great man, left an impress upon his State which is calculated for [illegible] generations to attest."

The points are [illegible] stated by the best writer in rebeldom, viz: that to favor slavery is to favor the rebellion, and *vice versa*, and that the great Clay, who declared that he had rather his right arm should be severed from his body than that he should vote slavery into territory previously free, did by the timely power he gave to that great idea, save his State years after he had been gathered to his fathers, from the abyss of secession. What higher tribute could be paid to Harry Clay and Liberty!

FOUR HORSE CARRIAGES.

Gen. Grant with his rusty shoulder straps, old felt hat and blouse, cigar in mouth, and mounted on his favorite pony plodding through the rain and horrible Virginia mud on his way to the front, met a dashing equipage drawn by four spirited steeds, with colored driver, bearing one of his subordinates—Gen. Ingalls—and the telegraph tells us there was mutual surprise. We should judge there would be. The spruce young clerk on six hundred a year is apt to be surprised, when driving his two-forty horse up Michigan avenue, he meets old Croesus, the millionaire and his employer, trudging his way home on foot. Gen. Grant in his plain, earnest, homely style of life was undoubtedly surprised to find a Brigadier in a four horse carriage, riding in state and style and undoubtedly thought for the moment that he was not up to the spring fashions of the Army of the Potomac. During his experiences with the army of the West he had never seen four horse carriages, corps balls, potted shrimps, Cliquot, fiddles, or patent leathers. And as he returned the military salute and plodded slowly on in the rain, we can imagine the old veteran trying to discover by what strategy or system of tactics, these gewgaws tended to put down the rebellion.

And undoubtedly Gen. Ingalls was surprised also, and got as far back on the back seat as possible, and wished his four horse team could by some magic be transmuted into the scrviest Rosinante that ever staggered, and himself into as woful a plight as ever the good knight of La Mancha was in. And as the four horses pranced along, we can imagine that the General's remarks to the darkey driver savored more of emphasis than elegance.

Grant evidently believes that the only kind of carriage good for anything in the service is a gun carriage. While the fact that it pleases Gen. Ingalls to ride in a four horse carriage may not at all reflect upon his skill or his bravery, still it is patent to every one that the army will fight better with bare hands than in kid gloves and that the little requirements of fashion might as well be dropped on the battle field. Gen. Grant has gone to Virginia with a Western fashion which he will introduce, and which can be adopted without balls, fetes or four horse carriages—that of meeting, fighting and whipping the enemy by sword, ball and bayonet. The only dance in Virginia will be the dance of death, and the only balls will be those of cold lead and plenty of them.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE—THE STRENGTH OF THE UNION PARTY.

Under the new apportionment, the following will be the electoral vote of each State at the next Presidential election:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Arkansas	5	Missouri	11
California	5	Nebraska	3
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	7
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	New York	33
Indiana	13	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Kansas	3	Pennsylvania	26
Kentucky	11	Rhode Island	4
Louisiana	7	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Maryland	7	Virginia	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Minnesota	4		
Total			267

The following is the apportionment of the States in rebellion:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	8	South Carolina	6
Florida	3	Texas	6
Georgia	9	Virginia (partly)	6
Mississippi	7		
North Carolina	9	Total	54

Whole number of electoral votes, 321; necessary to a choice of all votes, 162. Necessary to a choice, omitting the votes of those States and parts of States in rebellion, 134.

Of the above States the following may be set down as sure for the nominee of the Union party:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Arkansas	5	New Hampshire	5
California	5	New York	33
Connecticut	6	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Kansas	3	Pennsylvania	26
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Minnesota	4		
Total			175

This is a majority of the entire electoral vote, including the States now in rebellion. We have omitted Indiana and Illinois, because the Copperheads claim that they can carry them. We feel very confident, however, that Mr. Lincoln can carry them both by as large a majority as he had in 1860, notwithstanding their soldiers are not allowed to vote. The soldiers belonging to the following States are permitted by law to cast their suffrages for all offices the same as citizens at home, viz: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Kansas. These States cast 119 electoral votes. The nominee of the Baltimore Convention is certain of them all except Missouri. Besides the States above named as certain for the Union nominee, the States of Delaware, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, and Tennessee, casting 37 electoral votes, will probably go for the Union party. The only loyal States in which there is much probability of success for the Copperhead candidate are New Jersey and Kentucky.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to the State Convention.

Lee County.—E. Haskell, W. R. Long, Jos. Utley, C. F. Lynn, R. P. Treadwell, H. G. Pratt, Abijah Powers. For the Judicial Convention, J. A. Hawley, L. Wood, A. Kinyon, and Joseph Williams. Gen. A. C. Fuller was declared the choice of the Convention for Governor; and Abraham Lincoln for President.

Kankakee County.—C. R. Starr, S. A. Robinson, J. P. Humphrey, B. N. McKinstry, J. E. Labrie and D. S. Parker. James M. Perry was declared to be the choice of the Convention for State Auditor.

Mercer County.—John W. Mills, S. V. Prentiss, H. S. Senter, Wm. L Nevins, Washington Wolf, and G. D. Miller.

Wayne County.—Ed. Bonham, W. H. Robinson, W. W. George, John Keen, jr., J. J. Scott. To attend the Congressional Convention at Salem on the 12th of May: E. A. Johnson, Ed. Black, David Campbell, E. H. Beecher, J. D. Cope.

Boone County.—L. W. Lawrence, M. M. Boyce, J. S. Hildrup, Mark Ramsay. A resolution in favor of Gen. Fuller for Governor was unanimously passed, and also, for Abraham Lincoln for next President.

Henry County.—A. Crawford, S. M. Smith, W. L. Wiley, C. C. Wilson, J. B. Flagg, H. M. Comstock, Amos Gould, J. I. Bennett, H. Pettys.

The New York *Post*, in an editorial, reviewing the administration of Gen. Banks in New Orleans, arrives at the general conclusion that it is a failure. It censures him for procuring an election of State officers before a constitutional State had been formed, certainly a singular procedure; censures him for instituting a system of serfdom among the freed slaves of Louisiana, where the Provost Marshals have taken the place of the former masters; censures him for the official corruption among his subordinates, and expresses an unfavorable opinion of his late military operations, but does not express a decided opinion upon the latter.

☞ One thousand seven hundred and fifty shares of capital stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, owned by Leroy M. Wiley, a noted rebel, have been confiscated by order of Judge Betts, of New York. Wiley is an old man. He owned, it is alleged, ten million dollars worth of property, partly at the North. He entered heartily into the rebellion, supplying the rebels with men whom he raised with the means he possessed, and is now, according to last accounts, somewhere in the southwest. There is other property in New York city alleged to belong to him.

☞ The *Courier des Etats Unis* states that there is no disagreement between the French and Federal authorities in regard to the Richmond tobacco question. M. de Marthanil, who commands the French vessels in the James River, had orders from the French Minister in Washington and from Admiral Reynaud, to return, with all his vessels, from City Point to Fortress Monroe, on the 23d inst.

☞ Fifteen thousand dollars in gold and silver bars are now on their way, as the Nevada donation to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The probable worth of this donation is from $20,000 to $25,000 in Treasury notes.

☞ It has been ascertained that Champ. Ferguson, the noted rebel ruffian and murderer, was not killed or captured by Stokes' cavalry in Tennessee recently as reported, but that he was wounded and managed to crawl away and make his escape.

☞ The completed returns from the New York town meetings show Union majority in 319 towns, which is a net Union gain on 1863 of ninety-five towns.

ABOUT THE BLAIR FUSS.

Chase, Frank Blair and the President.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Washington, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

The irritation over Frank Blair's appointment as Major General without the advice and consent of the Senate is rapidly culminating. The Ohio delegation, it is said, will to-morrow wait upon the President to protest against this appointment, partly on the ground of its illegality, chiefly on the ground of its indecorum and wrong to a great State, whose distinguished son, the Secretary of the Treasury, a member of the President's Cabinet, has been made the object of Blair's persistent abuse and calumny. The delegation will demand of the President that this abuse of one of his Cabinet officers shall not be rewarded with a Major General's commission. In the House to-day, when the message from the President replying to the request to be informed of the circumstances under which Blair had been commissioned by him, and the startling story was heard that when Gens. Blair and Schenck resigned it was with the understanding with the President and Secretary of War, that they could withdraw their resignations whenever they wanted to and resume their military rank, Gen. Schenck arose and denied explicitly that there was any such understanding in his case. He said that it was understood that if he resigned his commission to serve in the House he should, if he desired it, be subsequently reappointed, but, he added, I should not expect to be reappointed without confirmation by the Senate. Gen. Schenck alluded to the President's mention of telegrams, orders and memoranda connected with the understanding entered into with Blair and Schenck about getting back their military offices when they wanted them, and flatly denied having ever put pen to paper in that matter, and moved a call for those documents. The Committee on Elections also demanded the documents to use in deciding Frank Blair's claim to occupy his seat.

THE CAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL FLURRY IN WALL STREET.

Much amusement has been occasioned here by the incipient panic occasioned in Wall street by the simple fact that Mr. Chase had left Washington to avail himself of the skill of a Philadelphia dental surgeon. The panic makers need but small capital for their operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Washington, April 28, 1864.

COPPERHEAD WARFARE ON THE TREASURY.

The New York *Express* Brooks to-day took up the warfare on Secretary Chase just where Frank Blair left it off, and renewed the charges of fraud, corruption, stealing, &c. The introduction, by Mr. Dawes, of Schenck's resolution, telegraphed last night, calling on the President for the papers about Frank Blair's appointment, was made the pretext for a violent assault on Mr. Chase which led to an exciting scene, the Administration men again and again calling him to order, he as often deliberately proceeding to violate the rules, till finally the Speaker ordered him to take his seat. As soon as it was in order, Mr. Garfield seized the opportunity to introduce a resolution reciting Blair's and Brooks' charges, and thereupon ordered a special committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, to use a stenographer, to make full investigation of the whole matter. This is in accordance with Mr. Chase's wishes. Meantime, Brooks and the Blairs find aid for their effort to drive Mr. Chase from the Cabinet in another quarter. A combination of New York speculators, gold gamblers, bankers, etc., has been formed to assist in driving out the man whose continuance in office renders their calling so uncertain. But for the earnest representations of leading public men remonstrating with him against any such course, Mr. Chase would have been very ready to gratify their wishes. He is still in Philadelphia on private business, but it is known that nothing but these earnest demonstrations kept him from resigning when the President appointed his calumniator, in the House, a Major General, and that the President is still striving to explain to him that this did not mean anything.

BLAIR'S MAJOR GENERALSHIP—ISSUE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCHENCK.

The muddle is complicated by the President's unlucky attempt to couple Schenck with Blair. In conversation Schenck has been even more emphatic than he was yesterday in the House, in flatly contradicting the President's statement, and added that Mr. Lincoln was perfectly familiar with the facts, because they were all recapitulated to him in private conversation three weeks ago. This is considered as raising a question of veracity between him and Lincoln, which Schenck press still farther by demanding copies of the papers, votes and messages to which the President refers as sustaining his position.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The importance attached to the return of Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, to the military service, as a Major General, may be a surprise to persons who have not closely observed the circumstances of the case. The exact truth is that Gen. Blair has occupied himself in Congress in making assaults upon the Secretary of the Treasury—attacking not only his administration of the Treasury Department, but his personal character, and that in violent and indecorous terms, assuming, all the while, to be speaking in behalf of the President. It was necessary, under the Constitution, that Gen. Blair should resign his commission in the army before taking his seat in Congress. Therefore, upon his leaving Congress a new commission, or its equivalent, had to be issued to him before he could re-enter the army as one of its officers.

Secretary Chase, it seems, regarded the issue of this commission, or the revocation of the resignation (however that was accomplished,) which amounts to the same thing, as an indorsement of the course of Blair in Congress, and has seriously considered the propriety of withdrawing from the cabinet. Indeed, there is little room for doubt, that if the Secretary had consulted his personal feelings, he would have resigned peremptorily. The President, however, disclaims any intention of indorsing Blair's hostility to Chase, by sending the former to the army. It has probably been generally observed that the President is not sensitive on matters of personal dignity regarding himself, and it is not surprising that he should be found wanting in appreciation of the sentiment of others in that regard. He has an off hand, often odd way of doing things, and it is not incompatible with his character to presume that his idea in returning Blair his Major General's commission was that he would be transferred from a position in which he was making mischief, to one in which he would be out of the way and of service to the country. It is a matter of history that Gen. Blair was a brave and efficient officer in the field, and has, during the winter, made himself rather a disagreeable member of Congress. So we may presume the President meant exactly what he said when he disclaimed any intention of treating the Secretary of the Treasury with disrespect, in the disposition made of Gen. Blair.

The Secretary will, we are certain, upon mature reflection, take this view of the case. We trust that he will bear in mind that his position is, in the understanding of the nation, that of the head of the Treasury Department, and not that of "Clerk" of the President. It may be somewhat extra constitutional, but he is popularly held responsible for the administration of the Treasury Department, while the President is hardly thought of in that connection. Therefore, if there were even a very serious misunderstanding with the President, not touching financial measures, he would not be justified in abandoning his department. The country would look upon such abandonment as an evidence that he had given undue weight to personal considerations. If, however, it were to appear that the President and Secretary of the Treasury had conflicting views as to measures of finance, and that the policy of the latter was not sustained but embarrassed by the influence of the former, it would clearly be the duty of the Secretary to retire from his office, and the responsibility would rest wholly with the President. There is no intelligence before the country that a difference of this character exists, and we are confident Secretary Chase ought not to leave the Cabinet, and will not do so.

Courtesies to Rebel Butchers.

St. Louis, April 9th, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I was a passenger on board the steamer Platte Valley at the time she took the wounded from Fort Pillow, on the 13th inst.

I think that much injustice has been done to Captain Woodruff, of the 113th Illinois Infantry. Captain W. has been accused of being most prominent in his attention to General Chalmers and other rebel officers who were present at the time the Platte Valley was receiving the wounded on board. I know Captain Woodruff well; was with him most of the time that the Platte Valley was at Fort Pillow. I know that Captain W. *did not* invite General Chalmers to drink with him, nor did he show him any particular attention whatever. I should have made this statement public at an earlier day, but I wanted to get the name of a certain Lieutenant, of the United States Army, who did make himself conspicuous, and this I have done to-day by reference to the list of passengers on the book of the Platte Valley on that trip. It was Lieutenant Murdock. (I cannot tell his regiment or State). He went on shore and invited General Chalmers on board of the Platte Valley, and took him into the ladies' cabin and gave him an introduction to his wife. General C. said: "Madam, it does my soul good to take a genuine rebel lady by the hand!" This same Lieutenant Murdock invited one of the rebel officers to take dinner with him, and when dinner was called Mr. W. H. Block, the clerk of the boat, went to see that all the ladies were seated and found that one of them was left out of her seat. Mr. Block said to the rebel officer that he was in the seat occupied by a lady and wished him to take a seat at another table. Lieutenant Murdock answered that he (the rebel) was there by his (Lieutenant M's.) invitation. Mr. Block said that he could not help that; that the lady must have her seat. Lieutenant M. got up and gave his own seat to the rebel, but before he had commenced to eat the Platte Valley was ready to leave, and the rebel went ashore and Lieutenant M. resumed his seat at the table. For proof of the introduction in the ladies' cabin I will refer you to Mrs. W. H. Plouck, of Springfield, Ill., and for the ceremonies at dinner table I have permission to refer to the gentlemanly clerk of the steamer Platte Valley, W. H. Block, Esq., from whom I had the facts to-day. Yours, &c.,

W. W. Patch.

☞ The editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, the most ferocious of the rebel papers, is said to be Oliver P. Baldwin, formerly a resident of Cleveland. Twenty five years ago he was a law student in that city, but subsequently studied divinity and went to Virginia, where he became editor of a literary weekly journal. Baldwin was distinguished as a fine scholar, and a handsome but not a very forcible speaker. He is now the bitterest rebel in rebeldom.

THE CAPTURE OF CAMDEN, ARK.

General Steele Triumphant—Splendid Strategy—Items From Little Rock, Arkansas.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Bulletin.]

Little Rock, April 22, 1864.

We have, this evening, the best of news from the front, by courier direct from General Steele himself. He has captured Camden by one of the most brilliant *coup d'etats* of the war, and the broad scope of country lying between the Arkansas and Ouachita rivers, embracing nearly a third of the State, is irrevocably ours, with the inconsiderable loss, since the expedition started, of only two hundred in killed, wounded and missing. This has been accomplished in the face of an enemy determined to defend their key, Camden.

Arkadelphia, Washington and Camden form a triangle, and the military road upon which we traveled was on the line to Washington, and from thence direct to Shreveport. By glancing at the map you will see that we were forty miles west of Camden, and within a few hours march of Washington.

Camden is strongly fortified, having nine forts, on commanding heights, well laid out and built. The wood is cut for miles around, and all approaches to the place capable of being well defended.

Crossing the Little Missouri at a point menacing Shreveport, Washington, or Camden, General Steele concealed the real destination of the expedition, which was the latter place, marched beyond the junction of the roads, and deluded Price into the belief that he intended to attack Shreveport—acting upon which theory, that astute strategist hastened to Prairie d'Hohn, dug rifle-pits, threw up earthworks planted with embrasures for his field-pieces, and valiantly awaited the attack. Ascertaining the position in detail, General Steele executed a sudden flank movement, which Price discovered just in time to save himself from an enfilading fire, and opportunely abandoned his works and commenced a hasty retreat. Steele pursued, apparently with vigor, capturing some prisoners. Having placed Price on the arc of a circle, as regards the roads to Camden, Steele commenced a movement towards that place, upon roads representing the bisecting line. Discovering his mistake, Price concentrated his cavalry, and attacked with them in front, flank and rear, hoping to embarrass Steele so that his own infantry might have time to regain the fortifications of Camden. Fighting continually for twenty-one miles, the gallant leader of the 7th army corps pressed vigorously on, and took quiet possession of Camden and nine fortifications of great strength and skill, leaving Price several miles out in the cold. Finding that Steele and the "ruthless invaders," had complete possession of the works of defense, upon which he had hoped to defy a host, the "Missouri patriot" beat a sorrowful retreat to Woodlawn, eighteen miles distant, amid the budding verdure of whose spring clothed groves he was, at last accounts, engaged in reflecting upon the vicissitudes of life, and the exceeding uncertainness of uncertainties, interluding the profundity of his philosophizing with occasional bursts of that mournful and touching melody—

"It might have been, it might have been."

A sort of preternatural activity just now prevails in the vicinity. Under the live administration of Gen. Kimball, several expeditions have been started in various ways after the jayhawking gentry, the success of which will tend greatly to tranquilize the State.

The Legislature is working in a patriotic spirit of harmony upon all questions except the Senatorship, upon which a diversity of opinion seems to prevail. The 2d of May is the day set for that election.

A letter from one of the officers of the command, states that the cotton of Camden and vicinity was burned in anticipation of the Federal advance.

Yours, L. B.

THE INCREASE OF DUTIES.

The Debate in the Senate and Passage of the Resolution.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union) from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the joint resolution from the House to increase for sixty days, the present duties of foreign imports 50 per centum, excepting printing paper. The amendments reduce the increase on the present rates of duty to 33 1-3 per centum; and exempt goods in bond or transit; and strike out the clause exempting unsized paper used for books and newspapers from the operation of the resolution.

Mr. Fessenden said the Committee on Consideration thought the 50 per cent. increase was too much. The Committee were of the opinion that when the new Tariff Bill was passed it would not on an average put up the duties higher than 33 1-3 per cent. Therefore it would be impolitic to make the temporary rate higher than that.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union) said he had disagreed with the committee in their recommendation. The proposed increase of 50 per cent. was not on the value of the goods, but on the existing duties. Therefore the House rate would be but 15 per cent. additional really, and the rate of 33 1-3 per cent. proposed by the committee was but 10 per cent additional; so that there was only a real difference of 5 per cent. between the two propositions. He thought that the additional tax of 50 per cent. was not too high. He was opposed to the exemption of foreign goods in bond or transit from this increase of duties. Instead of decreasing he would increase to 100 per cent. He favored the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. Chandler of Michigan, (Union) would vote rather to increase than diminish the taxes, believing that it was necessary in war times.

Mr. Fessenden would wash his hands of the policy of favoring increased duties on goods already imported. If the Senate wished to stop importations, they had better increase the rates to fifty than thirty-three and a third per cent. Unless that was the object we had better keep the rates as nearly uniform as possible. We should not legislate as if our only object was to get money, but should regard the general welfare of the country at the same time. We had included goods in warehouses and in transit in its operation, and the business of the country had now been adjusted on that principle, and it seemed to him to be in the nature of a contract. If we made the change it would take the goods out of the country, and we would thus loose all the duties.

Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, (Union) opposed the amendments. He was not only desirous to have more revenue, but also to check importations, which were carried to a ruinous extent.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.) said in former times a proposition like this would occupy the Senate for weeks. This was a temporary expedient, and would be crushing to agricultural interests. He was astonished that so important a measure should be brought before the Senate and its immediate passage demanded. He should vote for the amendments.

After remarks by Messrs. Collamer, Clark, Johnson and Davis, in support of the amendments, and Messrs. Chandler and Hale in support of the original House bill, the amendment reducing the tariff to thirty-three and a third per cent was adopted—yeas 19, nays 17.

The amendment exempting goods in bond and transitu was adopted—yeas 19, nays 18.

The resolution as amended was then reported to the Senate, and a separate vote was ordered on motion of Mr. Sherman on the amendments as adopted in committee.

The first amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 17.

The amendment exempting goods in bond and transitu was rejected—yeas 19, nays 19.

The House joint resolution in its original form was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Collamer, Carlisle, Clarke, Conness, Cowan, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson and Hale.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Fessenden, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Powell and Riddle.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution fifty per centum of the rates of duties and imposts now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties and imports now charged on the importation of such articles. *Provided*, That printing paper unsized used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

MAXIMILIAN'S AMBASSADORS AND DIPLOMACY.

Important Act in the Mexican Farce—The New Emperor Wise in his Generation—He Leaves a Large Hole to Get Out of.

Paris, April 13, 1864.

The farce, comedy or tragedy—whichever the future may prove it to be—of the "new Emperor of Mexico" is rapidly approaching its denouement, one of the principal and most farcial acts in it having been performed at the chateau of Miramar on Sunday last, when, after the offer by the deputation and the acceptance by the Archduke of the Mexican crown, the former knelt and kissed the hand of their new Emperor. The translations by me from the Archduke's organ, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, give a very good description of the ceremony, and a satisfactory account of the settlement of the family difficulties, which threatened at one time to lead to the bitter disappointment of the whole Mexican nation, which, if we may believe the French journals, would have mourned the loss of Maximilian as bitterly as Rachel did that of her children.

He is wise in his day and generation, is Maximilian. He "smelleth a mice" in the distant future, and, although he knows that the Mexicans all hanker after him now, he fears that they may change their sentiment hereafter, or that some foreign power—the United States for example—may interfere some time in the happy state of things which his rule is to inaugurate in Mexico. So, in anticipation of one of these contingencies, he only surrenders his right to the Austrian throne during the time that he or his dynasty rules in Mexico—which it is reasonable to suppose will not be more than six months after our civil war is over.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* in lauding his new majesty for the benevolent manner in which he has taken upon himself the regeneration and salvation of the Mexican people prepares the way for his departure whenever his subjects cease to appreciate, and no longer "seems to see" his disinterested self devotions. That journal—his organ—in explaining why Maximilian reserved contingent rights to the throne of Austria, says: "The dangers which menace the new monarchial establishment in Mexico may come from within or from without. At home, determined to become the rallying point of all the vital forces of his new country, the Emperor of Mexico will never be the exclusive expression of any party whatever, still less the instrument of reaction. If ever the rights and liberties which he intends to accord to his subjects become arms in tried hands and compromise the stability of his throne, he will not hesitate an instant, rather than stain his crown with a single drop of blood to follow the example of his grandfather in 1848. He will descend from the throne rather than tolerate in his presence a civil war." If that means anything more or less than that Maximilian intends getting safely away at the first sign of revolution, I am not able to see it. Again the *Memorial* says: "In the exterior, the events passing in North America are of a nature to bring about in a future, more or less distant, grave complications, which should be foreseen and provided against."

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico were to have sailed to-day; but a telegraphic dispatch this morning informs us that the Emperor is attacked with a light fever, and that the time of his departure now is not known. Through the whole of this singular affair, it seems to have been the desire of all concerned to postpone the actual departure to as late a date as possible.

Immediately upon the Archduke's acceptance a messenger sailed for Southampton, intending to take the steamer on the 15th, to convey the happy news to the Mexican people and prepare the way for the Emperor's arrival.

THE PENNSYLVANIA UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of Lincoln—Great Enthusiasm.

Harrisburg, April 28, 1864.

The Convention, having met, Henry S. Johnson of Lycoming was chosen temporary chairman. After a short preliminary meeting and temporary adjournment, upon re-assembling George V. Lawrence of Washington county was elected permanent Chairman. The speeches of both Chairmen were well received. When the permanent President alluded to Mr. Lincoln's renomination great applause followed. Gen. Cameron, Col. A. K. McClure, M. B. Lowry, and Winthrop W. Ketcham, were elected delegates at large. The delegation is very strong in point of ability. Both wings of the party of this State are fairly represented. Mr. Cameron's election was entirely unsolicited. He had 85 out of 131 votes. A petition signed by over a hundred delegates has been circulated in the Convention, asking that A. K. McClure shall be appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee, on account of his successful conduct of the campaign of 1860. The appointment will be made by the permanent President of the Convention. The Convention by acclamation elected Thomas B. Cunningham and Morton McMichael Electors at Large.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention held a night session. A preamble and resolutions were submitted, and adopted, proclaiming strongly that Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of Pennsylvania. Every allusion to President Lincoln was received with loud applause. Gov. Curtin was heartily endorsed, and his name received with great applause. Morrow B. Lowry, one of the electors at large, made a brief speech upon the resolutions. It was bold and stirring. W. W. Ketchum, another elector at large, made a terse, smooth and pointed speech. Mr. McClure, also an elector, spoke with much spirit and a strength of statement and clearness of style unusual in public speakers. He is one of the first men in the State in mental power. Wm. B. Mann, District-Attorney of Philadelphia, spoke briefly. The most stirring speech, the one which worked up the blood to fever heat, was made by a young delicate-looking man, named McVeagh, from Chester.

The District Electors and members of the State Central Committee were chosen.

The Committee on the Address made a report. The address sets forth that the honor and glory of the people are sufficient reasons for urging the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, whose administration has presented all the powers and resources of the Government in their strongest light. It is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that there should be no change in the Administration at Washington.

A resolution of thanks to the loyal Senators and members of the Legislature, for the faithful performance of their trust, and especially for *giving the right of suffrage to the soldiers*, was passed.

A resolution was also unanimously passed, giving thanks to our brave soldiers in the field who had sacrificed the comforts of home for the maintenance of the principles of the Government.

The Convention adjourned amid much enthusiasm. All seemed determined to win victory. Pennsylvania is sure to endorse the Baltimore nomination by a large majority.

What Galesburg Has Done for the Soldiers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We are wearied with Copperhead croakings that "Abolition Galesburg" has done nothing for the soldiers. She may not have done all she ought, certainly has not done all we could wish, still has done something. Much was done before the organization of the Soldiers' Aid Society, of which no record was made; since its organization, November, 1861, this Society has made 3,000 articles of clothing and 1,266 pieces of bedding, besides towels, napkins, cushions, handkerchiefs, lint, compresses, and bandages innumerable. It has also prepared and forwarded 131 barrels of pickles, 50 barrels of fresh vegetables, 400 bottles cordial and wine, 300 gallons canned fruit, 600 pounds of groceries, including tea, white sugar, condensed milk, extract beef, pearl barley, soap, farina, tapioca, mustard, hops, &c., 500 pounds dried beef, 1,350 pounds dried fruit, 1,241 pounds butter, 4 barrels eggs, 10 bottles pepper-sauce, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous stores. The cash valuation of stores sent, up to the 1st of May, 1864, is $6,054. Nearly sixteen hundred dollars worth have been sent since the first of January, and there are still stores of fruit on hand, enough to last till fruit comes again. In this estimate no account is taken of reading matter which has been sent from this place literally by the wagon load.

This work has been done almost entirely by a society whose average attendance has never exceeded forty, and for months together has been only about twenty. Two hundred dollars would fully cover all the value of work done by auxiliaries. Besides this Society, Galesburg has a very efficient Juvenile Soldiers' Aid Society, which has sent many boxes. Both these Societies forward the greater proportion of their stores direct to Cairo, to our State Sanitary Commission.

Galesburg also sent, during last year, over twelve hundred dollars in cash to the Sanitary and Christian Commission and to the Tract Society for Soldiers' reading. Her donations to the N. W. Fair amounted to about three hundred dollars. She has also sent twelve boxes of goods to the contrabands, besides caring well for the unusually large number of contrabands she has at home, and contributing liberally to the Tract Society for the Freedmen. Each quarter's report shows improvement, presaging that the amount of work done shall continue to increase so long as the sad necessity for it exists.

Secretary Galesburg S. A. S.

The "Democratic" Candidate for Congress in the 5th District.

The "Democracy" of the 5th District met in Convention at Princeton on Thursday last, and on the first ballot nominated H. M. Wead, of Peoria, as Lovejoy's successor. The ballot stood; H. M. Wead, 30, W. Loucks, 14, G. W. Stipps, 11.

Wead is a Copperhead of the first water, and if elected will of course support the disunion peace proposition.

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, the Union-Republican candidate, is an unconditional supporter of the Government and the war against the rebels, and the loyal people of that district will see to it that he is elected.

Illinois Colored Troops.—The 29th U. S. Colored regiment, of Illinois, arrived from Chicago last evening, and were hospitably entertained by the Subsistence Committee. The regiment numbers four hundred and seventy men, and is commanded by Col. John A. Bross of Chicago, a brother of one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*. Col. Bross was formerly Senior Captain of the 88th Illinois infantry. After the regiment had partaken of supper at the City Hall, Col. Bross returned thanks for the kindness extended towards them by the committee, and the members of the regiment sang a number of patriotic songs. The occasion was very interesting, and a large number of citizens were present. The regiment left in the eastern train this morning, for Annapolis, Maryland.—*Pittsburg Gazette, April 29.*

☞ At Washington city, on Wednesday morning last, at the early hour of five o'clock, at the Church of the Epiphany, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Secretary of the State of Wisconsin, was united in matrimony, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, with Mrs. Frank Bull, of that city. Besides some of the many city friends of the bride and groom, there were present Senator Doolittle, Gov. Farwell, Major Hood, Dr. Wolcott, W. Y. Selleck, G. B. Holden, and other citizens of Wisconsin. Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary of War, gave the bride away. The happy couple received the congratulations of friends and left for Detroit, where the bride was suddenly called by the dangerous illness of a sister, on the 6½ o'clock train, a pleasure party accompanying them as far as Baltimore.

Earthquake at Quebec.—The Quebec (Canada) *Gazette*, of the 20th instant, says there was an earthquake shock in that city on the previous day. It lasted several seconds, and the houses were so violently shaken that all that were in them made their way to the street as quickly as possible; the alarm in every part of the city was great. No damage was done, except the falling of a few bricks from chimneys. The atmosphere at the time was clear, with a strong breeze from the northeast. This shock exceeded in power that of 1860.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Monday Evening, May 2, 1864.

There is an increased demand for money to-day, coming too, from legitimate quarters. Some have been disappointed in getting all they want. The rate is maintained at 10 per cent.

Exchange is very close, but there have been larger offerings to-day than for several days past, and there is something of a let up from the stringency of Saturday. Large amounts of New York currency are also going East in the place of bills, the expense of sending, etc., being about the same as the price for exchange maintained by bankers. We quote exchange as before: [illegible] buying; ¼ sellers.

There was a moderate gold in New York to-day, [illegible] the sixty day tariff bill, increasing the duties on imports fifty per cent., and the passage by the House of the Tax bill. The range in New York was as follows: [illegible]

Galesburg.—A meeting of the business men of the city of Galesburg, was held on the 29th ult., at which a resolution was passed, that on and after the 15th day of May, United States Treasury notes and National bank notes shall be the only currency received [illegible]

Lee County.—The Union County Convention for Lee county, [illegible]

Morris, Grundy County.—The Morris *Herald* [illegible]

[illegible] The Chicago Board of Trade have already made a move in this direction, and we hope the example will be generally followed. We earnestly recommend to the people of Michigan to receive no other money except greenbacks and the notes of national banks.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* advises farmers not to receive for their produce anything but the National currency, and calls their attention to the fact that dealers will not pay them anything else but [illegible]

The Chicago *Republican* says of the action at Chicago: [illegible]

National Banks.—We announced last week that measures were completed for the organization of the First National Bank of Rockford, which is to go into operation in a few weeks. The Messrs. Wood & Co. we understand are largely interested in the enterprise.

We have also now to announce the organization of the Second National Bank of Rockford, with a capital of $[illegible] to start with, which it is proposed to increase to $100,000 at an early day, giving the citizens of city and country opportunity to take shares, dividing the stock among a large number, distributing the capital among the farmers, mechanics and business men of the county. The following constitute the Board of Directors, elected yesterday: [illegible] It is expected the Bank will go into operation in a few weeks, at the present banking office of Lane, Sanford & Co.—*Rockford Register.*

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

By the statement made by the directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad of last April, 1863, the net earnings for the year ought to have been about [illegible] per cent, the directors paying to the stockholders only 4 per cent, and leaving a surplus to the income account so that it amounted at the close of the year to about $[illegible].

During the last year, of which we have not yet an official report, the earnings have been larger than in any previous year, yet there has been divided to the stockholders only 8 per cent. The directors have sold 7,913 shares held by the Company, together with 1,000 shares additional stock, resulting from the same over $[illegible], then placing in the Treasury of the Company in cash the full amount due the income account. Would it not be well for the stockholders to look into this matter, and see why a distribution of this fund should not be made.

A Stockholder.

The agency of some of our banks in depreciating the currency by increasing its volume can be inferred from the following comparison of the condition of the Boston banks with those of the corresponding period of 1863 and 1862:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.
April 25, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 27, '63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 26, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PAR CURRENCY.

Chicago.	Milwaukee.
Legal Tender Notes.	Wisconsin Banks.
National Bank Notes.	Legal Tender Notes.
Chicago Banks.	National Banks.
Banks that redeem at par in Chicago.	New England Banks.
	New York Banks.
	State Bank of Ohio.
	State Bank of Iowa.
	State Bank of Indiana.

Minnesota Currency.—There are thirteen banks in the statements of which on the 1st of April footed up as follows:

Securities, market value	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Loans and discounts	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]

Some of the institutions whose reports are included in the above aggregates are of the "wildcat" order. One of them is the La Crosse and La Crescent City Bank, which has a registered circulation amounting to $37,000, and securities the par or paper value of which is $40,000, but their real worth, going, as the State Auditor asserts, only $[illegible].

Gold.—The Assistant Treasurer of New York reports the amount of Gold in his hands on Thursday, as follows:

Amount on hand	[illegible]
Receipts from customs	[illegible]
From other sources	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Subscriptions to 10-40 loan	[illegible]

Michigan Southern Railroad.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Michigan Southern Railroad:

DIRECTORS.

Danford W. Barney, N. Y.	Hon. Waite,	Syracuse.
Henry Keep,	Wm. Keep,	Lockport.
L. D. Lockwood,	Wm. Williams,	Buffalo.
Albert Havemeyer,	F. Morehouse,	Elkhart, Ia.
Milton Courtright	M. L. Sykes, Jr.,	Chicago.
John F. Acker,	W. Beardsley,	Auburn.

J. S. Perry, Constantine, Mic.

E. M. Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y., and Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, retired from the Board of Directors, and Danford N. Barney and John F. Acker, of New York, were elected in their stead.

OFFICERS.

President—M. L. Sykes, Jr., office Toledo.
Treasurer—Henry Keep, New York.
Secretary—D. P. Barhydt, New York.
General Superintendent—H. H. Porter, Toledo.
Chief Engineer—Chas. Paine, Toledo.
Superintendent Eastern Division—Chas. F. Hatch, Adrian.
Superintendent Western Division—Wm. F. Stanton, Laporte.
Cashier—J. P. Jones, Toledo.
Auditor—John J. Adam, Toledo.
Commercial Freight Agent—Chas. M. Gray, Chicago.
General Ticket Agent and Accountant—C. P. Leland, Toledo.

It will be noticed that the Directors elected M. L. Sykes, Jr., President of the Company. In this we think they did themselves great credit. Mr. S. has proven a most efficient officer, making himself thoroughly acquainted with all the details necessary to the successful management of a long line of Road and we are confident the Directors could have placed no one in the responsible position of President who would so fully realize the expectations of the stockholders, or who would have been more acceptable to the public.

In relation to the rebuilding of the Three Rivers branch, it was decided not to build the road, but the directors were authorized to equip and run the same, provided that it should be rebuilt by other parties. The citizens now will have to look to private enterprise to secure to them the desired object. The offered the company a bonus of $22,000.—*Toledo Blad.*

New York Stock Market—May 2, 1864—Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 14 Clark street Chicago.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve & Tol.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. 6 per cent. war loan bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. ctfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Market—1st Board weak. 2d Board heavy.

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, May 2.

RECEIPTS FOR PAST 24 HOURS.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Grass Seed, Flax Seed, Cut Meats, Pork, Lard, Tallow, L. Hogs, Cattle, Hides, Highwines, Butter. [illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass Seed, Flax Seed, Cut Meats, Beef, Pork, Lard, Tallow, D. Hogs, Cattle, Hides, Highwines, Salt. [illegible]

The market for Flour is characterized with extreme dullness owing to the continued unfavorable advices from New York. The market to-day was dull, neglected and nominally 10@20c lower. A round lot of 1,000 brls spring extra changed hands at $6.50—being a concession of fully 10@15c. There was nothing doing in white winter.

The wheat market opened quiet at the closing quotations on 'Change on Saturday, but after the receipt of the first dispatch, declined fully 1c, at which there was considerable business done. After the arrival of the second dispatch the demand fell off and the market closed dull at the decline. About [illegible] bu changed hands, at $1.33@1.36 for No 1 Spring, and $1.23½@1.28½ for No 2—closing dull at $1.23½@1.23¾ for No 2 and $1.33@1.35 for No 1.

The demand for Corn was less active, and owing to less favorable advices from New York, the market ruled fully ½c easier than on Saturday. The sales foot up some 52,000 bu at [illegible] for No 1 new in store; [illegible] for No 2 new, and [illegible] for rejected—closing quiet at [illegible] for No 2 and [illegible] for No 1.

Oats were very dull and the market ruled a shade easier than on Saturday, although holders were not desirous to press sales. About 10,000 bu changed hands at [illegible] for No 1 and [illegible] for No 2.

Rye was quiet but without any material change since Saturday. Sales of No 1 were made at $1.24@1.24 and $1.20 for No 2 in store.

Barley was quiet and nominal at $1.20@1.30 for No 2 in store.

There is a good demand for Sugars, and owing to the increased taxation on foreign goods, there is more firmness in the market. Refined sugars have advanced ½c and the market closes firm at the improvement. We note sales to-day of 21 hhds Cuba sugar at 17½c.

Coffees are held firmer, but as yet there is no actual advance, although there is an upward tendency to the market.

The stocks of cheese are comparatively light, and under a good demand prices have advanced ½c per lb.

Dried Fruits are in good demand and firm at previous quotations. Foreign fruits, owing to the new tax bill, are held at higher figures.

There is an active demand for Whitefish, but the limited supply restricts transactions. The market is firm at quotations.

There is a good inquiry for Hides with sales of 1,500 green kip at 14c, and 150 D y Flint at 21c.

The market for foreign Leather is quite excited and unsettled owing to the increased tariff. Domestic Leather has to a certain extent sympathized with foreign, and our quotations to-day are only nominal.

There is a firmer feeling in the Tax Bill market, and desirable qualities are held at full figures. Holders have not as yet made any actual advance on quotations.

There is still an active demand for Lumber, and we note sales of cargoes at $[illegible] for inferior to prime qualities of strips and boards. Shingles are in good demand.

The market for Highwines was firm, and prices ruled about [illegible] higher than on Saturday, with more activity, and we note sales of only about 800 brls at $1.22@1.24—the market closing quiet at $1.23@1.24. According to the reports received by telegraph the New York market is scarcely as high as the range of prices here. [illegible]

There was an active demand for Mess Pork, and the market ruled firm with sales of [illegible] brls at $[illegible], good brands selling chiefly at the outside quotation. Prime Mess Pork is generally held at $27, and we note sales of 250 brls at $26.50. Lard is dull and neglected.

[illegible]

In Beef Cattle receipts have been very limited, the sales amounting only to [illegible] and prices are firm. Transactions are restricted by the light supply, and there is no disposition to make any change in previous quotations of the market.

In Hogs there has been a fair amount of activity, but with no improvement in the previous rates of the market. [illegible]

The Dry Goods Market and the New Tariff.

[illegible]

Flour Contracts at Washington.

(From the Washington Star.)

[illegible]

Army Awards at Indianapolis.

April 21.—By Capt. Thos. Foster, U. S. Commissary of Subsistence at Vicksburg.

Pork—[illegible] brls to Tarlton, Keen & Co. at $27; [illegible] brls to Pattison & Co. at $27; and [illegible] brls prime mess to Robert Morey & Co. at Lafayette, at $26.75.

Bacon Sides—[illegible] lbs clear to Tarlton, Keen & Co. at 14½c, and [illegible] lbs of clear ribbed to Pattison & Co. at 13½c.

Bacon Shoulders—[illegible] lbs to Tarlton, Keen & Co. at [illegible], and [illegible] lbs to R. Cottin & Co. at [illegible].

[illegible]

Sugar—[illegible] lbs to Maguire, Jones & Co. at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs to the same at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs Cuba sugar to J. L. Reynolds & Co., Lafayette, at [illegible].

Star Candles—[illegible] lbs to Maguire, Jones & Co. at [illegible].

Soap—[illegible] lbs to Maguire, Jones & Co. at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs to Farrington & Williams, Terre Haute, at [illegible], and [illegible] lbs to same at [illegible].

Salt—[illegible] lbs to Pomeroy, Fry & Co. at [illegible].

Molasses—[illegible] gallons to Tarlton, Keen & Co. at $1.

Philadelphia Seed Market—April 28.

Of Seeds the arrivals and sales are light, and the market quiet at $7.00@7.25 for Clover, and $3.25@3.50 ⅌ bushel for Flaxseed.

Detroit Wheat Market—April 30.

Wheat—The stock on hand is light, and holders' views well up. On Tuesday a sale of No 2 white was made at $1.[illegible]; subsequent sales have been made to sell No 1 white at $1.[illegible], and No 1 at $1.[illegible]. Corn is very quiet. Small sales are made at $1.20. The market is [illegible]. Oats—The market is languid as to daily transactions, but we notice a sale of 12,000 bushels early in the week to fill an order at [illegible]. We quote from street at [illegible]. Barley very steady at [illegible] per 100 lbs, with small sales at [illegible] malt per 100 lbs, $1.[illegible].

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Monday Evening, May 2.

LUMBER—The receipts of cargoes during the day has been limited. There is an active demand both for cargoes and yard lumber, and prices remain firm at present quotations.

SHINGLES—In fair supply and good demand. The market continues firm at former prices.

LATH—Receipts very small and inadequate. Prices are very firm, but with no change. Sales to-day:—cargo schr C. C. Butts, from Muskegon, 70,000 feet boards and three-fourth strips, good up river logs, at $19.50; cargo schr Baleit, from Hart & Maxwell's mills, Muskegon, 75,000 feet half strips, at $[illegible]; 45,000 Lath at $4.00; cargo schr Rose Bell, from Grand River, 125,000 feet mixed inferior at $18.00, 140,000 No. 1 sawed shingles at $4.25, 25,000 No 2 shaved at $[illegible]; part cargo schr Stella, from Grand River, 50,000 feet mixed at $17.00, 30,000 rafted culls at $9.00; cargo schr Ashtabula, from Grand River, 90,000 feet coarse rafted mixed at $15.[illegible].

Lumber—First Clear, ⅌ 1,000 feet	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ⅌ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Monday Evening, May 2, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—The total receipts since the close of Saturday's market amount to about 300, and the entered sales to 164, at prices ranging from $5.50@7.75 per 100 lbs. With scarcely any stock in the yards, business has been necessarily restricted, and too limited to make any change in the previous quotations of the market.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Fawcett	Hale & Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalby	H. C. Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Watts	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. S. Allen	Shaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell	Livingstone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Thompson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The total receipts of Hogs since Saturday amount to about 1,300 head, and the entered sales to 4,271 head, at prices ranging from $4.50@8.25, principally at $6.00@7.50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Prime corn-fed hogs have been in fair demand, and the previous quotations of the market have been fully sustained. Medium and common qualities are dull and inactive. Stock hogs are in limited demand at prices ranging from $[illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. There is no change in our previous quotations of the market.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Bentley & Nudd	Berry & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emery	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. T. Brown	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	W. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed & Sherwin	W. H. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seldomridge	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed & Sherwin	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bixby	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Flanigan	Allerton & Hurd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb	Webb & Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hong	Smith & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Jim Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps	S. Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beedler	Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arch. Allen	Hegle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chambers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loomis & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of [illegible] unless otherwise stated.

Monday Evening, May 2, 1864.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] "LAKE AND RAIL"—[illegible] RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

To New York, To Boston, To Portland, To Montreal, To Buffalo, To Baltimore [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible] market dull [illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—Received [illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible] Prime Dairy, Roll Butter, Firkin Butter, Grease Butter [illegible]

BEANS—In limited demand and quiet at $1.[illegible]

BROOM CORN—In fair demand and very firm. [illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $[illegible] ⅌ gallon.

COFFEE—Market firm, in view of the increased tariff on imports, and prices have advanced ½c, but with a strong upward tendency. We quote: Santos, Java, Rio, fair to good [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible] We quote: Hamburg, Western Reserve [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible] Green Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Hickory Nuts [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—White Fish [illegible] Trout, Mackerel [illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible] We quote: Whale Oil, 120 to 130 test, Straw Oil [illegible] Linseed Oil, Lard Oil, Olive Oil, Whale Oil, Elephant Oil, Bank Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Sperm Oil, Mecca Oil [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible] brls Pork, [illegible] lbs Cut Meats, [illegible] brls Lard [illegible]. The market to-day was [illegible].

Mess Pork—In active demand and firm. Sales—[illegible]

Prime Mess Pork—Firm—holders generally holding at $[illegible]. Sales were:—[illegible]

Bacon—[illegible]

Bulk Meats—Hams and Shoulders scarce and nominal. No sales.

Lard—Market dull and nominal at 13½@14c. No sales.

POULTRY—Supply small and in fair demand. Previous quotations firm and unchanged. We quote: Dressed Chickens, ⅌ doz; Dressed Turkeys, ⅌ lb; Wild Ducks, small, ⅌ doz; do mallards, ⅌ doz; Pigeons, ⅌ doz [illegible]

POTATOES—In better supply and good demand with a decline on previous quotations of [illegible] We quote: Prime qualities, Medium to prime, New York, per brl [illegible]

SUGARS—Market is small and inadequate supply. Prices very firm on new orders and with an advance of ½c per lb on refined. We quote: New Orleans, New Orleans, clarified, Cuba, Porto Rico, A. A. Portland, N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated, White A, Circle A, Extra B, White B, Extra C [illegible]

Sales to-day: 21 hhds Cuba sugar at 17½c.

SALT—Shipped 1,200 brls. The agents have advanced their prices 10c per brl. We quote: Domestic—Fine Salt, Coarse, Ground Solar, Dairy, with sacks; Foreign—Turk's Island ⅌ sack, Ground Alum ⅌ sack [illegible]

Sales to-day, 1,300 brls Onondaga Fine Salt on private terms at $2.[illegible]

SEEDS—Received, [illegible] Grass Seeds [illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—Receipts very small and in active demand. Market firm at 15@16c per lb.

SYRUPS—Receipts small and very firm with no change on previous quotations. We quote: Chicago Sugar House, Chicago Golden, Chicago Amber, N. Y. Syrups, Cuba Molasses, New Orleans, new crop [illegible]

SALERATUS—Market very firm at present quotations and in light supply. We quote: Babbitt's pure, do best, De Land's pure, do best [illegible]

TEAS—The increased tariff of 60 days on imported Foreign Goods, has further strengthened the general tone of this market. Importers have not as yet changed their quotations, but are selling at full prices. There is an upward tendency in the market. We quote: Young Hyson, inferior to common; superior to fine; extra to choice; Imperial, superior to fine; extra to choice; Gunpowder, superior to fine; extra to choice; Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice; extra fine; Oolong, inferior to fine; extra to choice; Souchong [illegible]

TOBACCO—Market continues firm with an upward tendency. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

LEAF TOBACCO. [illegible]

CHICAGO TOBACCO MANUFACTURING BRANDS. CHEWING. SMOKING. Star of the West, Pioneer, Ex. Cavendish, Prairie Pride, Sweet [illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO. [illegible]

OTHER BRANDS. [illegible]

TALLOW—In fair supply and firm [illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS. May 2.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible], May 2, 1864.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Wrecked Steamer Sebastopol.—[illegible]

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN.

That we are now upon the eve of stirring events is apparent enough. The state of the season, the condition of the opposing armies, and the demands and expectations of the country, all look to active hostilities without much more of delay. The enemy are hurrying up all their spare men to the front—especially into Virginia, having settled it in their minds that the contest is to be there. In the meantime several things seem to be generally assumed by us as sure to happen—all of which may or may not occur. One thing, upon which there seems to be no reason of doubt is, that some one great battle, in which all the Virginia army is to take part, is to come off; and then, in the second place, that this battle will decide the contest. It is true enough that such a thing is possible, and it cannot be said improbable, yet it is well not to be too positive in our expectations. There may be no one general battle at all. A style of movement may be entered upon which, like Gen. Grant's operations between Bruinsburg and Vicksburg, shall bring about a series of minor battles, which shall determine the contest, in so far that no great battle will be ventured upon. On the whole, the early season of the campaign may be spent in a mutual maneuvering for advantage, so that if fighting occurs, it will not happen till July.

Or, suppose us to have a battle, or two of them, of considerable magnitude, they *may not* be at once decisive. It has been an expectation held out from the very begining of the war, that it was to come to an end at once. It was to be ended at first in a month, then in a campaign; and thus from period to period expectation has been led forward; of course to be disappointed. One hope now is to grind the enemy's army to powder. But in that grinding, it is to be expected that we ourselves will suffer some grinding also. They that wield the sword are liable, of necessity, to perish with it. We may have to do a good deal of fighting before the relative strength of the opposing armies, at present existing, is destroyed; and this may wear away the season till the heats of midsummer forbid active field operations; and thus the spring campaign may verge over into one which shall consume the autumn months.

Our hope, to be sure, is for an early termination of the war. But what if it does not come? Why then some have a way of talking as if it were all over with us. "If we do not get relief now, we shall die," is sometimes said; but is always the language of distress; that of course only proves true in a portion of the cases. No doubt we wish an early end of this great agony, and no doubt if an end do not come in time we *should* die. Financial difficulties increase; rebel plotters at home get more desperate; our youth consume away in the war; and the clouds get pretty dark at times.

But we must not think always of our perils or our pains. The man crossing a chasm must look aloft.

If we suffer, what is true of our enemies? The little finger of their woes is thicker than the loins of ours. Our money affairs are not in as bad condition as theirs yet; our business is somewhat more prosperous than theirs; our boys come forward to the military age as fast as theirs; and men from abroad crowd into our free States a thousand times faster than into Dixie. We have more men of the military age than when the war begun. Have they?

Only the heart is wanting—if it be wanting—to hold out a decade after the Confederacy is buried so deep in the mud of years that no resurrection shall await it. Be not too positive as to this or that; but in the determination to fight out this rebellion, let there be no relaxing; be it a month or a week or years that shall be necessary to end it.

BANKING IS PART OF THE WAR MAKING POWER.

Banking implies two elements, both of which are almost indispensable, and always valuable to any government in time of war, viz: a loan from the people, and a currency for the people. In all considerable wars gold disappears as a medium of currency and exchange, and the paper of the war-making power must supply its place, for no government can pay the expenses of a heavy war as they are incurred. Hence the power to run banks of issue and to create a paper currency is of necessity one of the attributes of the war-making power. Indeed this is the main origin of banks of issue and deposit. The necessities of the governments engaged in the wars of the Crusades, gave rise to the Bank of Venice, the first bank in Europe, founded in 1171. The necessities of the English government during the reign of William and Mary, and the extreme difficulty it experienced in raising funds for conducting the war with France, then pending, gave rise in like manner to the Bank of England, established in 1694, the capital of which consists mainly of a permanent loan, now amounting to about £12,000,000, by the people through the bank to the government, represented by certificates of stock (consols in part) and by bills of the Bank of England. The restrictions on the other ancient banks of issue, and against all new ones, are such as substantially to limit to the Bank of England, i. e., to the English government the privilege of taxing the people, by furnishing the realm with a paper currency.

The Bank of France, with its branches in the principal towns, monopolizes the banking business in France, as well of deposit and of discount as of issue, and has been for a century and a half part of the constitution of the Government. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France are elements of inconceivable strength, stability and permanency to their respective Governments, neither of which could afford for a moment to part with these sources of the sinews of war.

The proprietory interest of the people in these Banks as the holders of stock dependent for its value upon the maintenance of their respective Governments, binds the people and Government together by the strong ties which attach a creditor to his debtor, and insures those powers alike against internal rebellion and foreign invasion. They may change dynasties, but the nationality remains, and no attempt has ever been made to disrupt and divide them in such way as to occasion a repudiation of their national debt or currency.

A heavy war with either Great Britain or France at any time during the past fifty years would have compelled us to extemporise a National Banking system which would place us as nearly as possible on a financial par with them. It was for want of such a system that the continental paper of our Revolutionary War became worthless, almost ruining our cause. Before the close of the war, however, on May 17, 1781, a plan for a National Bank was brought before Congress by the most skillful of our Revolutionary financiers, Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, and adopted. "It formed a most important auxiliary in aid of the finances of the government to the final conclusion of the war."

Notwithstanding that the earnest advocacy of Hamilton secured the adoption of a more improved National Banking System upon the adoption of the constitution, and which the financial sagacity of Gallatin would fain have continued, the laxity of peace lessened the apparent need of financial strength in the federal government, and the bank died in 1811 by the expiration of its charter.

The necessities of the war with Great Britain, 1812-15, again revived it, and it went into operation with signal advantage to the finances of the country until 1836, when the tendency to abate from the powers of the general government, natural to a time of peace, caused it to be suffered again to expire by the terms of its charter. These facts plainly illustrate that the banking power is one of the elements of the war making power—an essential attribute of sovereignty and a function of government. As such, our own and all governments have monopolized it as the necessities of war demanded, or in time of peace leased out its privileges to individuals and corporations, as the necessities of war became subordinate to the convenience of commerce.

Nothing in political economy can be more apparent, however, than that, in a great war like the present, it is the duty of the country to invest the government with all those financial powers, which all modern governments, including our own, have found necessary in time of war, and which all except our own, have deemed essential even in times of peace. Our failure as a people to comprehend this fact is now prostrating our currency and crippling the financial ability of the Government to conduct the war, by compelling it to compete in the prerogative of providing the country with a currency, with all the banks and bankers who have the means to get banknotes engraved.

WHO SAVED KENTUCKY?

It was reserved for a rebel and traitor to pay involuntarily the highest tribute of praise which has ever been awarded to the much-praised and greatly loved Henry Clay. Pollard, of Richmond, in his smart, reckless, lying Southern History of the War, says:

"The persistent attitude of a large portion of the Kentucky people to the Northern cause must be attributed to [illegible] causes; and among these were, first, an essential [illegible] on the slavery question, under the influence of the [illegible] philosophy of Henry Clay, who, like every great man, left an impress upon his State which [illegible] for [illegible] than contemporary generations [illegible]."

Two points are here clearly stated by this bad writer in rebeldom, viz: that to favor slavery is to favor the rebellion, and vice versa, and that the great Clay, who declared that he had rather his right arm should be severed from his body than that he should vote slavery into territory previously free, did by the timely power he gave to that great idea, save his State years after he had been gathered to his fathers, from the abyss of secession. What higher tribute could be paid to Harry Clay and *Liberty*!

FOUR HORSE CARRIAGES.

Gen. Grant with his rusty shoulder straps, old felt hat and blouse, cigar in mouth, and mounted on his favorite pony plodding through the rain and horrible Virginia mud on his way to the front, met a dashing equipage drawn by four spirited steeds, with colored driver, bearing one of his subordinates—Gen. Ingalls—and the telegraph tells us there was mutual surprise. We should judge there would be. The spruce young clerk on six hundred a year is apt to be surprised, when driving his two-forty horse up Michigan avenue, he meets old Crœsus, the millionaire and his employer, trudging his way home on foot. Gen. Grant in his plain, earnest, homely style of life was undoubtedly surprised to find a Brigadier in a four horse carriage, riding in state and style and undoubtedly thought for the moment that he was not up to the spring fashions of the Army of the Potomac. During his experiences with the army of the West he had never seen four horse carriages, corps balls, potted shrimps, Cliquot, fiddles, or patent leathers. And as he returned the military salute and plodded slowly on in the rain, we can imagine the old veteran trying to discover by what strategy or system of tactics, these gewgaws tended to put down the rebellion.

And undoubtedly Gen. Ingalls was surprised also, and got as far back on the back seat as possible, and wished his four horse team could by some magic be transmuted into the sorriest Rosinante that ever staggered, and himself into as woful a plight as ever the good knight of La Mancha was in. And as the four horses pranced along, we can imagine that the General's remarks to the darkey driver savored more of emphasis than elegance.

Grant evidently believes that the only kind of carriage good for anything in the service is a gun carriage. While the fact that it pleases Gen. Ingalls to ride in a four horse carriage may not at all reflect upon his skill or his bravery, still it is patent to every one that the army will fight better with bare hands than in kid gloves and that the little requirements of fashion might as well be dropped on the battle field. Gen. Grant has gone to Virginia with a Western fashion which he will introduce, and which can be adopted without balls, fetes or four horse carriages—that of meeting, fighting and whipping the enemy by sword, ball and bayonet. The only dance in Virginia will be the dance of death, and the only balls will be those of cold lead and plenty of them.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE—THE STRENGTH OF THE UNION PARTY.

Under the new apportionment, the following will be the electoral vote of each State at the next Presidential election:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Arkansas	5	Missouri	11
California	5	Nebraska	3
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	7
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	New York	33
Indiana	13	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Kansas	3	Pennsylvania	26
Kentucky	11	Rhode Island	4
Louisiana	7	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Maryland	7	Virginia	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Minnesota	4		
Total			267

The following is the apportionment of the States in rebellion:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	8	South Carolina	6
Florida	3	Texas	6
Georgia	9	Virginia (partly)	6
Mississippi	7		
North Carolina	9	Total	54

Whole number of electoral votes, 321; necessary to a choice of all votes, 162. Necessary to a choice, omitting the votes of those States and parts of States in rebellion, 134.

Of the above States the following may be set down as sure for the nominee of the Union party:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Arkansas	5	New Hampshire	5
California	5	New York	33
Connecticut	6	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Kansas	3	Pennsylvania	26
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Minnesota	4		
Total			179

This is a majority of the entire electoral vote, including the States now in rebellion. We have omitted Indiana and Illinois, because the Copperheads claim that they can carry them. We feel very confident, however, that Mr. Lincoln can carry them both by as large a majority as he had in 1860, notwithstanding their soldiers are not allowed to vote. The soldiers belonging to the following States are permitted by law to cast their suffrages for all offices the same as citizens at home, viz: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Kansas. These States cast 119 electoral votes. The nominee of the Baltimore Convention is certain of them all except Missouri. Besides the States above named as certain for the Union nominee, the States of Delaware, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, and Tennessee, casting 37 electoral votes, will probably go for the Union party. The only loyal States in which there is much probability of success for the Copperhead candidate are New Jersey and Kentucky.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to the State Convention.

LEE COUNTY.—E. Haskell, W. R. Long, Jos. Utley, C. F. Lynn, R. P. Treadwell, H. G. Pratt, Abijah Powers. For the Judicial Convention, J. A. Hawley, L. Wood, A. Kinyon, and Joseph Williams. Gen. A. C. Fuller was declared the choice of the Convention for Governor; and Abraham Lincoln for President.

KANKAKEE COUNTY.—C. R. Starr, S. A. Robinson, J. P. Humphrey, B. N. McKinstry, J. E. Labrie and D. S. Parker. James M. Perry was declared to be the choice of the Convention for State Auditor.

MERCER COUNTY.—John W. Mills, S. V. Prentiss, H. S. Senter, Wm. I. Nevins, Washington [illegible] and G. D. Miller.

WAYNE COUNTY.—Ed. Bonham, W. H. Robinson, W. W. George, John Keen, jr., J. J. Scott. To attend the Congressional Convention at Salem on the 12th of May: E. A. Johnson, Ed. Black, David Campbell, E. H. Beecher, J. D. Cope.

BOONE COUNTY.—L. W. Lawrence, M. M. Boyce, J. S. Hildrup, Mark Ramsay. A resolution in favor of Gen. Fuller for Governor was unanimously passed, and also, for Abraham Lincoln for next President.

HENRY COUNTY.—A. Crawford, S. M. Smith, W. L. Wiley, C. C. Wilson, J. B. Flagg, H. M. Comstock, Amos Gould, J. I. Bennett, H. Pettys.

The New York *Post*, in an editorial, reviewing the administration of Gen. Banks in New Orleans, arrives at the general conclusion that it is a failure. It censures him for procuring an election of State officers before a constitutional State had been formed, certainly a singular procedure; censures him for instituting a system of serfdom among the freed slaves of Louisiana, where the Provost Marshals have taken the place of the former masters; censures him for the official corruption among his subordinates, and expresses an unfavorable opinion of his late military operations, but does not express a decided opinion upon the latter.

☞ One thousand seven hundred and fifty shares of capital stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, owned by Leroy M. Wily, a noted rebel, have been confiscated by order of Judge Betts, of New York. Wily, is an old man. He owned, it is alleged, ten million dollars worth of property, partly at the North. He entered heartily into the rebellion, supplying the rebels with men whom he raised with the means he possessed, and is now, according to last accounts, somewhere in the southwest. There is other property in New York city alleged to belong to him.

☞ The *Courier des Etats Unis* states that there is no disagreement between the French and Federal authorities in regard to the Richmond tobacco question. M. de Maribault, who commands the French vessels in the James River, had orders from the French Minister in Washington and from Admiral Reynaud, to return, with all his vessels, from City Point to Fortress Monroe, on the 23d inst.

☞ Fifteen thousand dollars in gold and silver bars are now on their way, as the Nevada donation to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The probable worth of this donation is from $20,000 to $22,000 in Treasury notes.

☞ It has been ascertained that Champ. Ferguson, the noted rebel ruffian and murderer, was not killed or captured by Stokes' cavalry in Tennessee recently as reported, but that he was wounded and managed to crawl away and make his escape.

☞ The completed returns from the New York town meetings show Union majority in 319 towns, which is a net Union gain on 1863 of ninety-five towns.

ABOUT THE BLAIR FUSS.

Chase, Frank Blair and the President.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

The irritation over Frank Blair's appointment as Major General without the advice and consent of the Senate is rapidly culminating. The Ohio delegation, it is said, will to-morrow wait upon the President to protest against this appointment, partly on the ground of its illegality, chiefly on the ground of its indecorum and wrong to a great State, whose distinguished son, the Secretary of the Treasury, a member of the President's Cabinet, has been made the object of Blair's persistent abuse and calumny. The delegation will demand of the President that this abuse of one of his Cabinet officers shall not be rewarded with a Major General's commission. In the House to-day, when the message from the President replying to the request to be informed of the circumstances under which Blair had been commissioned by him, and the startling story was heard that when Gens. Blair and Schenck resigned it was with the understanding with the President and Secretary of War, that they could withdraw their resignations whenever they wanted to and resume their military rank, Gen. Schenck arose and denied explicitly that there was any such understanding in his case. He said that it was understood that if he resigned his commission to serve in the House he should, if he desired it, be subsequently reappointed, but, he added, I should not expect to be appointed without confirmation by the Senate. Gen. Schenck alluded to the President's mention of telegrams, orders and memoranda connected with the understanding entered into with Blair and Schenck about getting back their military offices when they wanted them, and flatly denied having ever put pen to paper in that matter, and moved a call for those documents. The Committee on Elections also demanded the documents to use in deciding Frank Blair's claim to occupy his seat.

THE CAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL FLURRY IN WALL STREET.

Much amusement has been occasioned here by the incipient panic occasioned in Wall street by the simple fact that Mr. Chase had left Washington to avail himself of the skill of a Philadelphia dental surgeon. The panic makers need but small capital for their operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

COPPERHEAD WARFARE ON THE TREASURY.

The New York *Express* Brooks to-day took up the warfare on Secretary Chase just where Frank Blair left it off, and renewed the charges of fraud, corruption, stealing, &c. The introduction, by Mr. Dawes, of Schenck's resolution, telegraphed last night, calling on the President for the papers about Frank Blair's appointment, was made the pretext for a violent assault on Mr. Chase which led to an exciting scene, the Administration men again and again calling him to order, he as often deliberately proceeding to violate the rules, till finally the Speaker ordered him to take his seat. As soon as it was in order, Mr. Garfield seized the opportunity to introduce a resolution reciting Blair's and Brooks' charges, and thereupon ordered a special committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, to use a stenographer, to make full investigation of the whole matter. This is in accordance with Mr. Chase's wishes. Meantime, Brooks and the Blairs find aid for their effort to drive Mr. Chase from the Cabinet in another quarter. A combination of New York speculators, gold gamblers, bankers, etc., has been formed to assist in driving out the man whose continuance in office renders their calling so uncertain. But for the earnest representations of leading public men remonstrating with him against any such course, Mr. Chase would have been very ready to gratify their wishes. He is still in Philadelphia on private business, but it is known that nothing but these earnest demonstrations kept him from resigning when the President appointed his calumniator, in the House, a Major General, and that the President is still striving to explain to him that this did not mean anything.

BLAIR'S MAJOR-GENERALSHIP—ISSUE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCHENCK.

The muddle is complicated by the President's unlucky attempt to couple Schenck with Blair. In conversation Schenck has been even more emphatic than he was yesterday in the House, in flatly contradicting the President's statement, and added that Mr. Lincoln was perfectly familiar with the facts, because they were all recapitulated to him in private conversation three weeks ago. This is considered as raising a question of veracity between him and Lincoln, which Schenck press still farther by demanding copies of the papers, votes and messages to which the President refers as sustaining his position.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The importance attached to the return of Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, to the military service, as a Major General, may be a surprise to persons who have not closely observed the circumstances of the case. The exact truth is that Gen. Blair has occupied himself in Congress in making assaults upon the Secretary of the Treasury—attacking not only his administration of the Treasury Department, but his personal character, and that in violent and indecorous terms, assuming, all the while, to be speaking in behalf of the President. It was necessary, under the Constitution, that Gen. Blair should resign his commission in the army before taking his seat in Congress. Therefore, upon his leaving Congress a new commission, or its equivalent, had to be issued to him before he could re-enter the army as one of its officers.

Secretary Chase, it seems, regarded the issue of this commission, or the revocation of the resignation (however that was accomplished,) which amounts to the same thing, as an indorsement of the course of Blair in Congress, and has seriously considered the propriety of withdrawing from the cabinet. Indeed, there is little room for doubt, that if the Secretary had consulted his personal feelings, he would have resigned peremptorily. The President, however, disclaims any intention of indorsing Blair's hostility to Chase, by sending the former to the army. It has probably been generally observed that the President is not sensitive on matters of personal dignity regarding himself, and it is not surprising that he should be found wanting in appreciation of the sentiment of others in that regard. He has an off hand, often odd way of doing things, and it is not incompatible with his character to presume that his idea in returning Blair his Major General's commission was that he would be transferred from a position in which he was making mischief, to one in which he would be out of the way and of service to the country. It is a matter of history that Gen. Blair was a brave and efficient officer in the field, and has, during the winter, made himself rather a disagreeable member of Congress. So we may presume the President meant exactly what he said when he disclaimed any intention of treating the Secretary of the Treasury with disrespect, in the disposition made of Gen. Blair.

The Secretary will, we are certain, upon mature reflection, take this view of the case. We trust that he will bear in mind that his position is, in the understanding of the nation, that of the head of the Treasury Department, and not that of "Clerk" of the President. It may be somewhat extra constitutional, but he is popularly held responsible for the administration of the Treasury Department, while the President is hardly thought of in that connection. Therefore, if there were even a very serious misunderstanding with the President, not touching financial measures, he would not be justified in abandoning his department. The country would look upon such abandonment as an evidence that he had given undue weight to personal considerations. If, however, it were to appear that the President and Secretary of the Treasury had conflicting views as to measures of finance, and that the policy of the latter was not sustained but embarrassed by the influence of the former, it would clearly be the duty of the Secretary to retire from his office, and the responsibility would rest wholly with the President. There is no intelligence before the country that a difference of this character exists, and we are confident Secretary Chase ought not to leave the Cabinet, and will not do so.

Courtesies to Rebel Butchers.

ST. LOUIS, April 9th, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I was a passenger on board the steamer Platte Valley at the time she took the wounded from Fort Pillow, on the 13th inst.

I think that much injustice has been done to Captain Woodruff, of the 113th Illinois Infantry. Captain W. has been accused of being most prominent in his attention to General Chalmers and other rebel officers who were present at the time the Platte Valley was receiving the wounded on board. I know Captain Woodruff well; was with him most of the time that the Platte Valley was at Fort Pillow. I know that Captain W. *did not* invite General Chalmers to drink with him, nor did he show him any particular attention whatever. I should have made this statement public at an earlier day, but I wanted to get the name of a certain Lieutenant, of the United States Army, who did make himself conspicuous, and this I have done to-day by reference to the list of passengers on the book of the Platte Valley on that trip. It was Lieutenant Murdock. (I cannot tell his regiment or State). He went on shore and invited General Chalmers on board of the Platte Valley, and took him into the ladies' cabin and gave him an introduction to his wife. General C. said: "Madam, it does my soul good to take a genuine rebel lady by the hand!" This same Lieutenant Murdock invited one of the rebel officers to take dinner with him, and when dinner was called Mr. W. H. Block, the clerk of the boat, went to see that all the ladies were seated and found that one of them was left out of her seat. Mr. Block said to the rebel officer that he was in the seat occupied by a lady and wished him to take a seat at another table. Lieutenant Murdock answered that he (the rebel) was there by his (Lieutenant M's.) invitation. Mr. Block said that he could not help that; that the lady must have her seat. Lieutenant M. got up and gave his own seat to the rebel, but before he had commenced to eat the Platte Valley was ready to leave, and the rebel went ashore and Lieutenant M. resumed his seat at the table. For proof of the introduction in the ladies' cabin I will refer you to Mrs. W. H. Plouch of Springfield, Ill., and for the *ceremonies* at dinner table I have permission to refer to the gentlemanly clerk of the steamer Platte Valley, W. H. Block, Esq., from whom I had the facts to-day. Yours, &c.

W. W. PATCH.

☞ The editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, the most ferocious of the rebel papers, is said to be Oliver P. Baldwin, formerly a resident of Cleveland. Twenty five years ago he was a law student in that city, but subsequently studied divinity and went to Virginia, where he became editor of a literary weekly journal. Baldwin was distinguished as a fine scholar, and a handsome but not a very forcible speaker. He is now the bitterest rebel in rebeldom.

THE CAPTURE OF CAMDEN, ARK.

General Steele Triumphant—Splendid Strategy—News From Little Rock, Arkansas.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Bulletin.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 22, 1864.

We have, this evening, the best of news from the front, by courier direct from General Steele himself. He has captured Camden by one of the most brilliant coup d'etats of the war, and the large scope of country lying between the Arkansas and Ouachita rivers, embracing nearly a third of the State, is irrevocably ours, with the inconsiderable loss, since the expedition started, of only two hundred in killed, wounded and missing. This has been accomplished in the face of an enemy determined to defend their key, Camden.

Arkadelphia, Washington and Camden form a triangle, and the military road upon which we traveled was on the line to Washington, and from thence direct to Shreveport. By glancing at the map you will see that we were forty miles west of Camden, and within a few hours march of Washington.

Camden is strongly fortified, having nine forts, on commanding heights, well laid out and built. The wood is cut for miles around, and all approaches to the place capable of being well defended.

Crossing the Little Missouri at a point menacing Shreveport, Washington, or Camden, General Steele concealed the real destination of the expedition, which was the latter place, marched beyond the junction of the roads, and deluded Price into the belief that he intended to attack Shreveport—acting upon which theory, that astute strategist hastened to Prairie d'Hohn, dug rifle-pits, threw up earthworks, pierced with embrasures for his field-pieces, and valiantly awaited the attack. Ascertaining the position in detail, General Steele executed a sudden flank movement, which Price discovered just in time to save himself from an enfilading fire, and opportunely abandoned his works and commenced a hasty retreat. Steele pursued, apparently with vigor, capturing some prisoners. Having placed Price on the arc of a circle, as regards the roads to Camden, Steele commenced a movement towards that place, upon roads representing the bisecting line. Discovering his mistake, Price concentrated his cavalry, and attacked with them in front, flank and rear, hoping to embarrass Steele so that his own infantry might have time to regain the fortifications of Camden. Fighting continually for twenty-one miles, the gallant leader of the 7th army corps pressed vigorously on, and took quiet possession of Camden and nine fortifications of great strength and skill, leaving Price several miles out in the cold. Finding that Steele and the "ruthless invaders," had complete possession of the works of defense, upon which he had hoped to defy a host, the "Missouri patriot" beat a sorrowful retreat to Woodlawn, eighteen miles distant, amid the budding verdure of whose spring clothed groves he was, at last accounts, engaged in reflecting upon the vicissitudes of life, and the exceeding uncertainness of uncertainties, including the profundity of his philosophizing with occasional bursts of that mournful and touching melody—

"It might have been, it might have been."

A sort of preternatural activity just now prevails in the vicinity. Under the live administration of Gen. Kimball, several expeditions have been started in various ways after the jayhawking gentry, the success of which will tend greatly to tranquilize the State.

The Legislature is working in a patriotic spirit of harmony upon all questions except the Senatorship, upon which a diversity of opinion seems to prevail. The 2d of May is the day set for that election.

A letter from one of the officers of the command, states that the cotton of Camden and vicinity was burned in anticipation of the Federal advance.

Yours, L. H.

THE INCREASE OF DUTIES.

The Debate in the Senate and Passage of the Resolution.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Union) from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the joint resolution from the House to increase for sixty days, the present duties of foreign imports 50 per centum, excepting printing paper. The amendments reduce the increase on the present rates of duty to 33 1-3 per centum; and exempt goods in bond or transit; and strike out the clause exempting unsized paper used for books and newspapers from the operation of the resolution.

Mr. Fessenden said the Committee on Consideration thought the 50 per cent. increase was too much. The Committee were of the opinion that when the new Tariff Bill was passed it would not on an average put up the duties higher than 33 1-3 per cent. Therefore it would be impolitic to make the temporary rate higher than that.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union) said he had disagreed with the committee in their recommendation. The proposed increase of 50 per cent. was not on the value of the goods, but on the existing duties. Therefore the House rate would be but 15 per cent. additional really, and the rate of 33 1-3 per cent. proposed by the committee was but 10 per cent additional; so that there was only a real difference of 5 per cent. between the two propositions. He thought that the additional tax of 50 per cent. was not too high. He was opposed to the exemption of foreign goods in bond or transit from this increase of duties. Instead of decreasing he would increase to 100 per cent. He favored the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. Chandler of Michigan, (Union) would vote rather to increase than diminish the taxes, believing that it was necessary in war times.

Mr. Fessenden would wash his hands of the policy of favoring increased duties on goods already imported. If the Senate wished to stop importations, they had better increase the rates to fifty than thirty-three and a third per cent. Unless that was the object we had better keep the rates as nearly uniform as possible. We should not legislate as if our only object was to get money, but should regard the general welfare of the country at the same time. We had included goods in warehouses and in transit in its operation, and the business of the country had now been adjusted on that principle, and it seemed to him to be in the nature of a contract. If we made the change it would take the goods out of the country, and we would thus loose all the duties.

Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, (Union) opposed the amendments. He was not only desirous to have more revenue, but also to check importations, which were carried to a ruinous extent.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, (Dem.) said in former times a proposition like this would occupy the Senate for weeks. This was a temporary expedient, and would be crushing to agricultural interests. He was astonished that so important a measure should be brought before the Senate and its immediate passage demanded. He should vote for the amendments.

After remarks by Messrs. Collamer, Clark, Johnson and Davis, in support of the amendments, and Messrs. Chandler and Hale in support of the original House bill, the amendment reducing the tariff to thirty-three and a third per cent was adopted—yeas 19, nays 17.

The amendment exempting goods in bond and transitu was adopted—yeas 19, nays 18.

The resolution as amended was then reported to the Senate, and a separate vote was ordered on motion of Mr. Sherman on the amendments as adopted in committee.

The first amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 17.

The amendment exempting goods in bond and transitu was rejected—yeas 19, nays 19.

The House joint resolution in its original form was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Collamer, Carlisle, Clarke, Conness, Cowan, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson and Hale.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Fessenden, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Powell and Riddle.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution fifty per centum of the rates of duties and imposts now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties and imports now charged on the importation of such articles. *Provided*, That printing paper unsized used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

MAXIMILIAN'S AMBASSADORS AND DIPLOMACY.

Important Act in the Mexican Farce—The New Emperor Wise in his Generation—He Leaves a Large Hole to Get Out of.

PARIS, April 12, 1864.

The farce, comedy or tragedy—whichever the future may prove it to be—of the "new Emperor of Mexico" is rapidly approaching its denouement, one of the principal and most farcial acts in it having been performed at the chateau of Miramar on Sunday last, when, after the offer by the deputation and the acceptance by the Archduke of the Mexican crown, the former knelt and kissed the hand of their new Emperor. The translations by me from the Archduke's organ, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, give a very good description of the ceremony, and a satisfactory account of the settlement of the family difficulties, which threatened at one time to lead to the bitter disappointment of the whole Mexican nation, which, if we may believe the French journals, would have mourned the loss of Maximilian as bitterly as Rachel did that of her children.

He is wise in his day and generation, is Maximilian. He "smells a mice" in the distant future, and, although he knows that the Mexicans all hanker after him now, he fears that they may change their sentiment hereafter, or that some foreign power—the United States for example—may interfere some time in the happy state of things which his rule is to inaugurate in Mexico. So, in anticipation of one of these contingencies, he only surrenders his right to the Austrian throne during the time that he or his dynasty rules in Mexico—which it is reasonable to suppose will not be more than six months after our civil war is over.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* in lauding his new majesty for the benevolent manner in which he has taken upon himself the regeneration and salvation of the Mexican people, prepares the way for his departure whenever his subjects cease to appreciate, and no longer "seems to see" his disinterested self devotions. That journal—his organ—in explaining why Maximilian reserved contingent rights to the throne of Austria, says: "The dangers which menace the new monarchial establishment in Mexico may come from within or from without. At home, determined to become the rallying point of all the vital forces of his new country, the Emperor of Mexico will never be the exclusive expression of any party whatever, still less the instrument of reaction. If ever the rights and liberties which he intends to accord to his subjects become arms in tried hands and compromise the stability of his throne, he will not hesitate an instant, rather than stain his crown with a single drop of blood to follow the example of his grandfather in 1848. He will descend from the throne rather than tolerate in his presence a civil war." If that means anything more or less than that Maximilian intends getting safely away at the first sign of revolution, I am not able to see it. Again the *Memorial* says: "In the exterior, the events passing in North America are of a nature to bring about in a future, more or less distant, grave complications, which should be foreseen and provided against."

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico were to have sailed to-day; but a telegraphic dispatch this morning informs us that the Emperor is attacked with a light fever, and that the time of his departure now is not known. Through the whole of this singular affair, it seems to have been the desire of all concerned to postpone the actual departure to as late a date as possible.

Immediately upon the Archduke's acceptance a messenger sailed for Southampton, intending to take the steamer on the 15th, to convey the happy news to the Mexican people and prepare the way for the Emperor's arrival.

THE PENNSYLVANIA UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Renomination of Lincoln—Great Enthusiasm.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1864.

The Convention having met, Henry B. Johnson of Lycoming was chosen temporary chairman. After a short preliminary meeting and temporary adjournment, upon re-assembling George V. Lawrence of Washington county, was elected permanent Chairman. The speeches of both Chairmen were well received. When the permanent President alluded to Mr. Lincoln's renomination great applause followed. Gen. Cameron, Col. A. K. McClure, M. B. Lowry, and Winthrop W. Ketcham, were elected delegates at large. The delegation is very strong in point of ability. Both wings of the party of this State are fairly represented. Mr. Cameron's election was entirely unsolicited. He had 86 out of 131 votes. A petition signed by over a hundred delegates has been circulated in the Convention, asking that A. K. McClure shall be appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee, on account of his successful conduct of the campaign of 1860. The appointment will be made by the permanent President of the Convention. The Convention by acclamation elected Thomas S. Cunningham and Morton McMichael Electors at Large.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention held a night session. A preamble and resolutions were submitted, and adopted, proclaiming strongly that Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of Pennsylvania. Every allusion to President Lincoln was received with loud applause. Gov. Curtin was heartily endorsed, and his name received with great applause. Morrow B. Lowry, one of the electors at large, made a brief speech upon the resolutions. It was bold and stirring. W. W. Ketcham, another elector at large, made a terse, smooth and pointed speech. Mr. McClure, also an elector, spoke with much spirit and a strength of statement and clearness of style unusual in public speakers. He is one of the first men in the State in mental power. Wm. B. Mann, District-Attorney of Philadelphia, spoke briefly. The most stirring speech, the one which worked up the blood to fever heat, was made by a young delicate-looking man, named McVeagh, from Chester. The District Electors and members of the State Central Committee were chosen.

The Committee on the Address made a report. The address sets forth that the honor and glory of the people are sufficient reasons for urging the reelection of Mr. Lincoln, whose administration has presented all the powers and resources of the Government in their strongest light. It is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that there should be no change in the Administration at Washington.

A resolution of thanks to the loyal Senators and members of the Legislature for the faithful performance of their trust, *and especially for giving the right of suffrage to the soldiers*, was passed.

A resolution was also unanimously passed, giving thanks to our brave soldiers in the field who had sacrificed the comforts of home for the maintenance of the principles of the Government.

The Convention adjourned amid much enthusiasm. All seemed determined to win victory. Pennsylvania is sure to indorse the Baltimore nomination by a large majority.

What Galesburg Has Done for the Soldiers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We are wearied with Copperhead croakings that "Abolition Galesburg" has done nothing for the soldiers. She may not have done all she ought, certainly has not done all we could wish, still has done something. Much was done before the organization of the Soldiers' Aid Society, of which no record was made; since its organization, November, 1861, this Society has made 3,000 articles of clothing and 1,296 pieces of bedding, besides towels, napkins, cushions, handkerchiefs, lint, compresses, and bandages innumerable. It has also prepared and forwarded 131 barrels of pickles, 50 barrels of fresh vegetables, 400 bottles cordial and wine, 500 gallons canned fruit, 600 pounds of groceries, including tea, white sugar, condensed milk, extract beef, pearl barley, soap, farina, tapioca, mustard, hops, &c., 300 pounds dried beef, 1,360 pounds dried fruit, 1,241 pounds butter, 4 barrels eggs, 10 bottles pepper sauce, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous stores. The cash valuation of stores sent, up to the 1st of May, 1864, is $6,054. Nearly sixteen hundred dollars worth have been sent since the first of January, and there are still stores of fruit on hand, enough to last till fruit comes again. In this estimate no account is taken of reading matter which has been sent from this place literally by the wagon load.

This work has been done almost entirely by a society whose average attendance has never exceeded forty, and for months together has been only about twenty. Two hundred dollars would fully cover all the value of work done by auxiliaries. Besides this Society, Galesburg has a very efficient Juvenile Soldiers' Aid Society, which has sent many boxes. Both these Societies forward the greater proportion of their stores direct to Cairo, to our State Sanitary Commission.

Galesburg also sent, during last year, over twelve hundred dollars in cash to the Sanitary and Christian Commission and to the Tract Society for Soldiers' reading. Her donations to the N. W. Fair amounted to about three hundred dollars. She has also sent twelve boxes of goods to the contrabands, besides caring well for the unusually large number of contrabands she has at home, and contributing liberally to the Tract Society for the Freedmen. Each quarter's report shows improvement, presaging that the amount of work done shall continue to increase so long as the sad necessity for it exists.

SECRETARY GALESBURG S. A. S.

The "Democratic" Candidate for Congress in the 5th District.

The "Democracy" of the 5th District met in Convention at Princeton on Thursday last, and on the first ballot nominated H. M. Wead, of Peoria, as Lovejoy's successor. The ballot stood: H. M. Wead, 30, W. Loucks, 14, G. W. Stipps, 11.

Wead is a Copperhead of the first water, and if elected will of course support the disunion peace proposition.

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, the Union-Republican candidate, is an unconditional supporter of the Government and the war against the rebels, and the loyal people of that district will see to it that he is elected.

ILLINOIS COLORED TROOPS.—The 29th U. S. Colored regiment, of Illinois, arrived from Chicago last evening, and were hospitably entertained by the Subsistence Committee. The regiment numbers four hundred and seventy men, and is commanded by Col. John A. Bross of Chicago, a brother of one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*. Col. Bross was formerly Senior Captain of the 88th Illinois infantry. After the regiment had partaken of supper at the City Hall, Col. Bross returned thanks for the kindness extended towards them by the committee, and the members of the regiment sang a number of patriotic songs. The occasion was very interesting, and a large number of citizens were present. The regiment left in the eastern train this morning, for Annapolis, Maryland.—*Pittsburg Gazette, April 29.*

☞ At Washington city, on Wednesday morning last, at the early hour of five o'clock, at the Church of the Epiphany, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Secretary of the State of Wisconsin, was united in matrimony, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, with Mrs. Frank Bull, of that city. Besides some of the many city friends of the bride and groom, there were present Senator Doolittle, Gov. Farwell, Major Hood, Dr. Wolcott, W. Y. Selleck, G. B. Holden, and other citizens of Wisconsin. Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary of War, gave the bride away. The happy couple received the congratulations of friends and left for Detroit, where the bride was suddenly called by the dangerous illness of a sister, on the 6½ o'clock train, a pleasure party accompanying them as far as Baltimore.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUEBEC.—The Quebec (Canada) *Gazette*, of the 20th instant, says there was an earthquake shock in that city on the previous day. It lasted several seconds, and the houses were so violently shaken that all that were in them made their way to the street as quickly as possible; the alarm in every part of the city was great. No damage was done, except the falling of a few bricks from chimneys. The atmosphere at the time was clear, with a strong breeze from the northeast. This shock exceeded in power that of 1860.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1864.

There is an increased demand for money to-day, coming too, from legitimate quarters. Some have been disappointed in getting all they want. The rate is maintained at 10 per cent.

Exchange is very close, but there have been larger offerings to-day than for several days past, and there is something of a let up from the stringency of Saturday. Large amounts of New York currency are also going East in the place of bills, the expense of sending, etc., being about the same as the price for exchange maintained by bankers. We quote exchange as before: 3/8@½ buying; ¾ selling.

There was a decline in gold in New York to-day, influenced in a measure, no doubt, by the passage of the sixty day tariff bill, increasing the duties on imports fifty per cent, and the passage by the House of the Tax bill. The range in New York was as follows: 10:00 a. m. 177¾; 11, 177; 1 p. m. 177; 4, 176¾, closing heavy at the last quotations. Here the buying range was 175@176; coupons held same as gold. Canada money 1 per cent less than gold. Silver 160@165. Legal Tender Notes ¼ to ½ buying; ½@1 per cent selling. The inside figures on the more popular ones.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

GALESBURG.—A meeting of the merchants and other business men of the city of Galesburg, was held on the 29th ult., at which a resolution was passed that on and after the 10th day of May, United States Treasury notes and National Bank notes shall be the standard of currency, and that in all money transactions these only, or their equivalent, shall be received or paid out. The First National Bank of Galesburg, endorses the course of the merchants and business men, and will co-operate with them in sending home the miscellaneous currency, and replacing it by such as the people have confidence in.

LEE COUNTY.—The Union County Convention for Lee county, held at Dixon last week, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we deplore the shameful neglect of Congress, we do most cheerfully endorse the bold and determined course of the Chicago Board of Trade in its endeavors to rid the Northwest of a worthless currency that has been too long taken for money, and we pledge ourselves to assist in driving home the worthless trash, and substituting greenbacks and National Bank notes.

MORRIS, GRUNDY COUNTY.—The Morris *Herald* says:

"The Chicago Board of Trade, as an institution, has justly earned for itself an enviable reputation among the people of this State for loyalty and patriotism. From the commencement of the rebellion it has taken an active part in, and contributed liberally to, the raising of troops, and Illinois is to-day, in no slight degree, indebted to that organization for the proud position which she now occupies, of having freely furnished her quotas of troops in advance of all calls made upon her by the Government. The Board has added largely to its previous character for loyalty by the bold stand it is now taking in favor of the national currency. Recognizing the fact that men and money are the sinews of war, it is now [illegible] coming forward to aid the Government in its financial projects. By its recent action in this direction the Board has shown a degree of courage and wisdom in financial affairs which we should be glad to see imitated, or even seconded, by our present Congress.

"The ball is in motion, and we would urge our merchants, business men, farmers and mechanics to follow the example of the Board of Trade, and give their influence to a work so calculated to advance their own personal interests and the general welfare of the country."

DAVENPORT, IOWA.—The *Tribune* says:

"Let the people of each State refuse to take the bills issued by the banks of other States, and a large proportion of them must speedily be returned for redemption at the counters of the banks which issued them. [illegible] The Chicago Board of Trade have already taken a move in this direction, and we hope the example will be generally followed. [illegible]"

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* advises farmers not to receive for their produce anything but the National currency and calls their attention to the fact that dealers will not pay them anything that is not current, [illegible]. It says that the action at Chicago is felt by the business men at Grand Rapids, and will be felt everywhere.

The Chicago *Republican* says of the action at Chicago: [illegible]

ROCKFORD BANKS.—We announced last week that measures were completed for the organization of the First National Bank of Rockford, which is to go into operation in a few weeks. The Messrs. Wood & Co. we understand are largely interested in this enterprise.

We have also now to announce the organization of the Second National Bank of Rockford, with a capital of $[illegible] to start with, which it is proposed to increase to $100,000 at an early day, giving the citizens [illegible]. The following constitute the Board of Directors, elected yesterday: [illegible]. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, [illegible] was elected President and [illegible] Cashier. It is expected the Bank will go into operation in a few weeks.—*Rockford Register.*

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

By the statement made by the directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad [illegible]

The agency of some of our banks in depreciating the currency by increasing its volume can be inferred from the following comparison of the returns of the Boston banks with those of the corresponding period of 1862 and 1863:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.
April 25, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 27, '63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 28, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PAR CURRENCY.

Chicago.	Milwaukee.
Legal Tender Notes.	Wisconsin Banks.
National Bank Notes.	Legal Tender Notes.
Chicago Banks.	National Banks.
Banks that redeem at par in Chicago.	New England Banks.
	New York Banks.
	State Bank of Ohio.
	State Bank of Iowa.
	State Bank of Indiana.

MINNESOTA CURRENCY.—There are thirteen banks in the statements of which on the 1st of April footed up as follows:

Securities, market value	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Loans and discounts	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]

Some of the institutions whose reports are included in the above aggregate are of the "wildcat" order. One of them is the La Crosse and La Crescent City Bank, which has a registered circulation amounting to $27,000, and securities the par or paper value of which is $40,000, but their real worth being, as the State Auditor asserts, only $19,000.

GOLD.—The Assistant Treasurer of New York reports the amount of Gold in his hands on Thursday, as follows:

Amount on hand	[illegible]
Receipts from customs	[illegible]
From other sources	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Subscriptions to 10-40 loan	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Michigan Southern Railroad:

DIRECTORS.

Danforth W. Barney, N. Y.		Hon. Watts,	Syracuse.
Henry Keep,	"	Wm. Kerr,	Lockport.
I. D. Lockwood,	"	Wm. Williams,	Buffalo.
Albert Havemeyer,	"	F. Morehouse,	Elkhart, Ia.
Milton Courtright	"	M. L. Sykes, Jr.,	Chicago.
John P. Acker,	"	N. Beardsley,	Auburn.

J. S. Barry, Constantine, Mc.

E. M. Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y., and Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, retired from the Board of Directors, and Danforth N. Barney and John P. Acker, of New York, were elected in their stead.

OFFICERS.

President—M. L. Sykes, Jr., office Toledo.
Treasurer—Henry Keep, New York.
Secretary—D. P. Barhydt, New York.
General Superintendent—H. H. Porter, Toledo.
Chief Engineer—Chas. Paine, Toledo.
Superintendent Eastern Division—Chas. F. Hatch, Adrian.
Superintendent Western Division—Wm. F. Staunton, Laporte.
Cashier—J. P. Jones, Toledo.
Auditor—John J. Adam, Toledo.
Commercial Freight Agent—Chas. M. Gray, Chicago.
General Ticket Agent and Accountant—C. P. Leland, Toledo.

It will be noticed that the Directors elected M. L. Sykes, Jr., President of the Company. In this we think they did themselves great credit. Mr. S. has proven a most efficient officer, making himself thoroughly acquainted with all the details necessary to the successful management of a long line of Road and we are confident the Directors could have placed no one in the responsible position of President who would so fully realize the expectations of the Stockholders, or who would have been more acceptable to the public.

In relation to the rebuilding of the Three Rivers branch, it was decided not to build the road, but the directors were authorized to equip and run the same, provided that it should be rebuilt by other parties. The citizens now will have to look to private enterprise to secure to them the desired object. The road offered the company a bonus of $65,000.—*Toledo Blade.*

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—May 2, 1864—Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street Chicago.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve & Tol.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (g'd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6's coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7 30 notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	177	176¾
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]			

MARKET—1st Board weak. 2d Board heavy.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2.

RECEIPTS FOR PAST 24 HOURS.

Flour	[illegible]	Pork	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	Lard	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	Tallow	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	L. Hogs	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	Cattle	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	Hides	[illegible]
Flax Seed	[illegible]	Highwines	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	Butter	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

Flour	[illegible]	Beef	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	Pork	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	Lard	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	Tallow	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	L. Hogs	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	Cattle	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	Hides	[illegible]
Flax Seed	[illegible]	Highwines	[illegible]
Cut Meats	[illegible]	Salt	[illegible]

The market for Flour is characterized with extreme dullness owing to the continued unfavorable advices from New York. The market to-day was dull, neglected and nominally 10@20c lower. A round lot of 1,000 brls spring extra changed hands at $6.50—being a concession of fully 15@25c. There was nothing doing in white winter.

The wheat market opened quiet at the closing quotations on 'Change on Saturday, but after the receipt of the first dispatch, declined fully 1c, at which there was considerable business done. After the arrival of the second dispatch the demand fell off and the market closed dull at the decline. About 225,000 bu changed hands, at $1.34@1.36 for No 1 Spring, and $1.22½@1.25½ for No 2—closing dull at $1.22@1.23½ for No 2 and $1.34@1.35 for No 1.

The demand for Corn was less active, and owing to less favorable advices from New York, the market ruled fully ½c easier than on Saturday. The sales foot up some 35,000 bu at [illegible]@$1.00 for No 1 new in store; [illegible] for No 2 new, and [illegible] for rejected—closing quiet at 98½c for No 2 and 99c for No 1.

Oats were very dull and the market ruled a shade easier than on Saturday, although holders were not desirous to press sales. About 10,000 bu changed hands at [illegible] for No 1 and [illegible] for No 2.

Rye was quiet but without any material change since Saturday. Sales of No 1 were made at $1.33@1.34 and $1.30 for No 2 in store.

Barley was quiet and nominal at $1.20@1.30 for No 2 in store.

There is a good demand for Sugars, and owing to the increased taxation on foreign goods, there is more firmness in the market. Refined sugars have advanced ½c and the market closes firm at the improvement. We note sales to-day of 31 hhds Cuba sugar at 17½c.

Coffees are held firmer, but as yet there is no actual advance, although there is an upward tendency in the market.

The stocks of cheese are comparatively light, and under a good demand prices have advanced ½c per lb.

Dried Fruits are in good demand and firm at previous quotations. Foreign fruits, owing to the new tax bill, are held at higher figures.

There is an active demand for Whitefish, but the limited supply restricts transactions. The market is firm at quotations.

There is a good inquiry for Hides with sales of 1,000 green kip at 14c, and 500 Dry Flint at 21c.

The market for foreign Leather is quite excited and unsettled owing to the increased tariff. Domestic Leather has to a certain extent sympathised with foreign, and our quotations to-day are only nominal.

There is a firmer tone to the Tea market, owing to the "Tax Bill," and desirable qualities are held at full figures. Holders have not as yet made any actual advance on quotations.

There is still an active demand for Lumber, and we note sales of cargoes at $15.75@18.50 for inferior to prime qualities of strips and boards. Shingles are firm and unchanged.

The market for Highwines was firm, and prices ruled ¼@½c higher than on Saturday, but there was less activity, and we note sales of only about 3,300 brls at $1.15½@1.16¾—the market closing quiet at $1.15½@1.16. According to the dispatches read on 'Change, the New York market is scarcely as high as this—the latest report from there up to noon being "buoyant at $1.18," while here it had been selling at [illegible]. This is rather an unusual state of affairs.

There was an active demand for Mess Pork, and the market ruled firm—with sales of 2,000 brls at [illegible], good brands selling chiefly at the outside quotation. Prime Mess Pork is generally held at $27.00 and we note sales of 325 brls at $26.50. Lard is dull and neglected.

The agents have advanced their prices for Fine, Coarse and Ground Solar Salt to $2.30 per brl, an advance of 10c per brl. We note sales of 1,500 brls Onondaga on private dock at $2.15.

There was an active demand for Flax Seed, and the market ruled very firm with sales at [illegible]. Grass Seeds were quiet and almost nominal—light sales of Timothy having been made at $3.50.

In Beef Cattle receipts have been very limited, the entered sales only amount to 404 head at [illegible] gross. Transactions too small to note any change in the previous quotations of the market.

In Hogs there has been a fair amount of activity, but with no improvement in the previous rates of the market. Entered sales amount to 4,781 head at prices ranging from [illegible], mostly at [illegible] gross.

The Dry Goods Market and the New Tariff.

Since the new tariff bill was passed, the New York dry goods market has been greatly excited, and heavy sales have been made at largely advanced prices. To-day our wholesale merchants have been advised by telegraph that the excitement still continues, and that prices have a strong upward tendency.

The Chicago market, however, has not moved yet—our dry goods men having resolved to sell at former quotations, which are now below those of New York. Country dealers had better make a note of this, and buy here instead of going East.

Flour Contracts at Washington.

[From the Washington Star.]

To-day, at 12 m., bids for furnishing the Government with flour were opened by Capt. S. C. Greene at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, No. 223 G street. The bidding was quite dull, there being but 25,000 brls of No. 1; flour offered at prices ranging from [illegible] to [illegible]. The following is a list of the names of the bidders, and the prices at which they proposed to furnish flour:

T. T. Kennedy & Bro—[illegible]
William H. Ease—[illegible]
John F. Given—[illegible]
Nathan Brooks—[illegible]
D. L. Shoemaker & Bro—[illegible]
Benjamin Darby—[illegible]
A. Hess, Ray & Bro—[illegible]
John P. Pierce—[illegible]
Geo. Waters—[illegible]
[illegible]
Baker & Crosby—[illegible]
Ryan Lyons—[illegible]

Contracts for only 3,250 brls were awarded at [illegible] and $[illegible].

Army Awards at Indianapolis.

April 28.—By Capt. Thos. Foster, U. S. Commissary of Subsistence, at Indianapolis:

[illegible]

Philadelphia Seed Market—April 29.

Of Seeds the arrivals and sales are light, and the market quiet at [illegible] for Clover, and [illegible] for Flaxseed.

Detroit Wheat Market—April 30.

Wheat—The stock on hand is light, and holders' views well up. On Tuesday a sale of No 2 white was made at $1.60. [illegible] Oats—The market is [illegible]. Barley very steady at [illegible].

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2.

LUMBER—The receipts of cargoes during the day has been limited. There is an active demand both for cargoes and yard lumber, and prices remain firm at present quotations.

SHINGLES—In fair supply and good demand. The market continues firm at former prices.

LATH—Receipts very small and inadequate. Prices are very firm, but with no change. Sales to-day:—cargo schr C. C. Butts, from Muskegon, 70,000 feet boards and three-fourth strips, good upriver logs, at $18.50; cargo schr Baloit, from Hart & Maxwell's mills, Muskegon, 75,000 feet half strips, at $18.37½; 45,000 Lath at $4.00; cargo schr Rose Bell, from Grand River, 100,000 feet mixed inferior at $15.00, 140,000 No. 1 sawed shingles at $4.50, 50,000 No 2 shaved at $3.25; part cargo schr Stella, from Grand River, 50,000 feet mixed at $17.00, 50,000 rafted culls at $9.00; cargo schr Ashtabula, from Grand River, 90,000 feet coarse rafted mixed at $15.75.

LUMBER—First Clear, ₿ 1,000 feet	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₿ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₿ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₿ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—The total receipts since the close of Saturday's market amount to about 360, and the entered sales to 404 at prices ranging from [illegible] per 100 lbs. With scarcely any stock in the yards, business has been necessarily restricted, and too limited to make any change in the previous quotations of the market.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Fawsett	Kibble & Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalby	H. C. Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Watts	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. S. Allen	Shawl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell	Livingstone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Thompson	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The total receipts of Hogs since Saturday amount to about 1,280 head, and the entered sales to 4,781 head, at prices ranging from [illegible], principally at [illegible] ₿ 100 lbs. Prime corn-fed hogs have been in fair demand, and the previous quotations of the market have been fully sustained. Medium and common qualities are dull and inactive. Stock hogs are in limited demand at prices ranging from [illegible] ₿ 100 lbs. There is no change in our previous quotations of the market.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av. wt.	Price.
Bentley & Nudd	Berry & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	W. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed & Sherwin	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seldomridge	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reed & Sherwin	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bixby	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. Flanigan	Allerton & Hurd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb	Webb & Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hong	Smith & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Jim Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Gordon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps	C. G. Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradley	Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arch. Allen	Hogan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chambers	Fries & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loomis & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Newbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Priest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Adams	Newbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of ½c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2, 1864.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—Quiet and easier. The engagements to-day were:—schr [illegible], corn to Buffalo at 5c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—The propeller lines are making engagements at $1.00 for Flour to Boston, and $1.20 to New York.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received [illegible] brls; shipped [illegible] brls; market dull and nominally 10@20c lower. Sales were: 100 brls (brand not given) red winter at $7.00; 1,000 brls "Adams X X X X" spring extra at $6.50.

BRAN—Sales 20 tons at $18.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received 45,000 bu; shipped [illegible] bu. Market more active—particularly No. 1 at a decline of [illegible] [illegible]

CORN—Received 27,200 bu; shipped 43,635 bu. Market was unsettled and closing ½c easier than at the close of 'Change on Saturday. [illegible]

BUTTER—Received to-day, 4,300 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Prime Dairy in jars and tubs	[illegible]
Roll Butter	[illegible]
Firkin Butter	[illegible]
Grease Butter	[illegible]

Sales to-day were 1,300 lbs good roll at 28c; [illegible].

BEANS—In limited demand and quiet at $2.40@2.50.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand and very firm. Sales to-day, 5 tons good at $110.00.

OATS—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, 35,612 bu. Market dull and a shade easier. Sales were: [illegible]

RYE—Received, 1,600 bu; shipped, 400 bu. Market quiet and without change. Sales were 3,000 bu No 1 in store at $1.34; 1,000 bu do at $1.33; 300 bu No 2 at $1.30.

BARLEY—Received, none; shipped, 2,700 bu. Market quiet and nominal at $1.20@1.30 for No 2 in store.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at [illegible] ₿ gallon.

COFFEE—Market firm in view of the increased tariff on imported goods. Prices remain unchanged, but with a strong upward tendency. We quote:

Santos	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

CHEESE—Stocks in the city extremely low, and prices correspondingly firm. In Hamburg we note an advance of ½c and on Western Reserve of ½c ₿ lb. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]

EGGS—In moderate supply with a fair demand. Sales to-day at 14@14½c per doz. Sales: 1 brl at 14c; 3 brls at 14c; 1 brl at 14½c per doz.

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—In fair supply and steady at present quotations. LEMONS AND ORANGES—Receipts liberal and in good demand. Market firm and unchanged. HICKORY NUTS—In moderate demand and firm at previous rates. We quote:

Green Apples fair to prime, ₿ brl	[illegible]
Green Apples, common, ₿ brl	[illegible]
Lemons, ₿ box	[illegible]
Oranges, (Sicily) ₿ box	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, small, ₿ bu	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, large, ₿ bu	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—Market very firm with a small supply, especially choice fruit, and an active demand. Prices unchanged but tending upwards. FOREIGN FRUITS—The increased duty on all foreign imports, except paper, levied for sixty days has had the effect of stimulating prices considerably. RAISINS being in moderate demand remain to-day unchanged. CURRANTS—have further advanced ½c per lb. FIGS are very firm with an advance of 2c, and all other descriptions are very firm at present quotations. RASPBERRIES in fair demand, with few on the market. Prices firm at previous rates. BLACKBERRIES in better supply and fair demand at present quotations. CHERRIES in fair supply and unchanged. We quote:

Dried Apples, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches, halves	[illegible]
do do quarters	[illegible]
Pared Peaches	[illegible]
Raisins—Layers ₿ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R., ₿ box	[illegible]
Currants ₿ lb	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft ₿ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Dried Raspberries	[illegible]
Dried Blackberries	[illegible]
Dried Cherries	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish	[illegible]
Prunes, Bordeaux	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

Sales to-day 100 bbls Dried Apples, New York at 11c; 20 bbls Blackberries at 20c; 15 bu Cherries at 31c; 20 bbls Peaches, halves, at 9c.

FISH—WHITE FISH—In large demand, with a very inadequate supply. At present quotations the market rules very firm, with considerable difficulty in obtaining any supply. TROUT—Firm and unchanged. MACKEREL—In fair supply and good demand; prices firm and unchanged. CODFISH—In limited supply and moderate demand. HERRINGS—Firm and unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, half brls	[illegible]
No. 2 "	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ₿ half brl	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 " new, kits	[illegible]
No. 2 "	[illegible]
Family Mackerel, half brls	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ₿ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ₿ box	[illegible]
Scaled	[illegible]
Pickled Herrings, round	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Dutch Herrings, ₿ keg	[illegible]

GREASE—Scarce and firm at the following quotations:

White Grease	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]

Sales 25 pkgs White Grease at 11½c.

HIGHWINES—Received, [illegible] brls; shipped 1712 brls. Market ¼@½c higher than yesterday. Sales were:—300 brls in lots at $1.15½; 100 brls do at $1.15; [illegible] Market closing quiet at $1.15½@1.16.

HIDES—Receipts good and market active and firm at previous quotations:

Green country, trimmed	[illegible]
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green, part cured, do	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Dry Flint	[illegible]
Kip Green	[illegible]
Calf do	[illegible]
Kip and Calf, Green	[illegible]
Kip and Calf Murrains	[illegible]
Grubby, two-thirds price	

Sales to-day: 1000 green kip at 14c, 500 dry flint at 21c.

LEATHER—The temporary additional tariff levied on all Foreign Imported Goods not in bond has unsettled this market considerably. Importers feeling that there is a possibility of goods in bond being exempted, have applied for further information and as the result present quotations are nominal. Reliable ones will be given to-morrow. Domestic manufactured goods are very firm and unsettled. We quote:

HEMLOCK. [illegible]

OAK. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In fair demand and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible] brls Pork, [illegible]. MESS PORK—In active demand and firm. [illegible] PRIME MESS PORK—Firm—Holders generally holding at $27.00. [illegible] BACON—[illegible] Galena sugar cured Bacon Hams. [illegible] LARD—Market dull and nominal at [illegible]. No sales.

POULTRY—Supply small and in fair demand. Previous quotations firm and unchanged. We quote:

Dressed Chickens, ₿ doz	[illegible]
Dressed Turkeys, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Wild Ducks, small, ₿ doz	[illegible]
do mallard, ₿ doz	[illegible]
Pigeons ₿ doz	[illegible]

POTATOES—In better supply and good demand with a decline on previous quotations of 5c per bu. We quote: [illegible]

SUGARS—Market [illegible] small and inadequate supply. Prices very firm on all grades and with an advance of ½c per lb on refined. We quote:

New Orleans	[illegible]
New Orleans, clarified	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
A. C. Portland	[illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 31 hhds Cuba sugar at 17½c.

SALT—Shipped 1,282 brls. The agents have advanced their prices 10c per brl. We quote:

Domestic—Fine Salt	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Foreign—Turks Island ₿ bu	[illegible]
Ground Alum ₿ sack	[illegible]

Sales to-day, 1,500 brls Onondaga Fine Salt on private dock at $2.15.

SEEDS—Received, [illegible] bu Grass Seeds; [illegible] bu Flax Seed. [illegible] CLOVER—Nominal at [illegible]. FLAXSEED—[illegible] TIMOTHY—Quiet and steady. [illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—Receipts very small and in active demand. Market firm [illegible].

SYRUPS—Receipts small and very firm with no change on previous quotations. We quote:

Chicago Sugar House	[illegible]
Chicago Golden	[illegible]
Chicago Amber	[illegible]
N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]

SALERATUS—Market very firm at present quotations and in light supply. We quote:

Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]
DeLand's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]

TEAS—The increased tariff of 60 days, on imported Foreign Goods, has further strengthened the general tone of this market. Importers have not as yet changed their quotations, but are selling at full prices. There is an upward tendency in the market. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ₿ lb	[illegible]
" superior to fine, ₿ lb	[illegible]
" extra to choice, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ₿ lb	[illegible]
" extra to choice, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ₿ lb	[illegible]
" extra to choice, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice, ₿ lb	[illegible]
" extra fine, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Oolongs, inferior to fine, ₿ lb	[illegible]
" extra to choice, ₿ lb	[illegible]
Souchong, ₿ lb	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market continues firm with an upward tendency. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

LEAF TOBACCO.

Illinois, middling to fair	[illegible]
Illinois, common	[illegible]

CHICAGO TOBACCO MANUFACTURING BRANDS.

CHEWING.		SMOKING.	
Star of the West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pioneer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. Cavendish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie Pride	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweet	[illegible]	Killikinick	[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO.

1s and 2s, Star of the West	[illegible]
Planta, 5s size	[illegible]
1s and 5s, Pioneer	[illegible]
5s, Extra Cavendish	[illegible]
5s, 7s, and 12s, Black Diamond	[illegible]

OTHER BRANDS.

CHEWING.		SMOKING.	
Gold Leaf	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
Sunny Side	[illegible]	O.	[illegible]
Charley's Choice	[illegible]	OO.	[illegible]
Killickinick Cattle	[illegible]	OOO.	[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO.

Royal Gem	[illegible]
Nonpareil	[illegible]
Recherche	[illegible]
Olive Branch	[illegible]
Grape Vine	[illegible]
Nick Nacks	[illegible]
World's Premium	[illegible]
Eureka	[illegible]

TALLOW—In fair supply and firm at present quotations. We quote:

Prime Packers	[illegible]
Prime City Butchers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

VINEGAR—Market steady with a fair supply. We quote:

Cider Vinegar, per gal.	[illegible]
Pure Malt do do	[illegible]
Com'n do do	[illegible]

WOOD—Market tolerably active and firm at present quotations. We quote:

Beech, ₿ cord	[illegible]
Hickory, ₿ cord	[illegible]
Maple, ₿ cord	[illegible]

WOOL—Receipts small and quiet at previous quotations. We quote:

Fine fleece	[illegible]
Medium fleece	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed	[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS ... May 2.

Prop Tonawanda, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Conkley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Crany, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Sarnia, sundries.
Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Elk Rapids, 140 m lumber.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Brown's Pier, 70 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Carberry, Kewaunee, 2000 cedar post.
Schr Kelpie, Smith, Kewaunee, 43 cds bark, 60 cds wood.
Schr W. W. Brigham, Abrahamson, Milwaukee, 5000 bush wet wheat.
Scar Walrus, Bassett, Bay City, 2,182 brls salt, 137 tons r r iron.
Schr Rosa Belle, Miller, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 175 m shingles.
Schr Forrester, Swensen, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, 125 cds wood.
Schr Stella, Mabee, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr Barney Eaton, Marshall, Webster's Pier, 95 cds stave bolts.
Schr E M Peck, Richardson, Pentwater, 30 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Hoff, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Jennings' Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Horace Greeley, Long, Wilkinson's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Greenbush, 75 cds wood.
Schr Island City, Thompson, Kalamazoo, 35 m lumber.
Schr Mary, De Waal, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Magic, Taylor, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 35 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Seneca Chief, Ryerson, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Helgoland, Burke, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Kirby, Muskegon, 97 m lumber.
Schr Anna Thorne, Johnson, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 87 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Scofield, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 80 m shingles.
Schr Little Belle, Vibert, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow C C Bucks, Buckley, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Scow Union, Webb, Charlotteville, 60 m lumber.
Scow L B Portier, Williams, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 4,000 cedar posts.
Scow Laurels, McVey, Laketown, 30 m lumber.

CLEARED ... May 2.

Prop Mohawk, Langley, Buffalo, 3,000 brls flour, 300 do pork, 375 do beans, 1,000 do flax seed.
Prop Oneida, Brett, 1,601 brls flour, 1,871 do pork, 600 hides and sundries.
Prop Queen of the West, Carey, Buffalo, 2500 bbl flour, 300,000 highwines and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Goldsmith, Sarnia, 2000 bbls flour.
Brig Geneva, Somerville, Grand Traverse, light.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Morgan, Green Bay, light.
Schr Ella Williams, Pomeroy, Buffalo, 12,526 bus wheat.
Schr Eleanor, Smith, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Tug Greenwood, Crawford, North Port, light.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., May 2, 1864.

CLEARED—Sunday, May 1—Mary Jefferson, LaSalle, 1,604 brls salt, 13 bbls lime.

ARRIVED—Col. Mulligan, LaSalle, 175 tons coal; Senator, do. 132 do do; S. F. Gale Athens, 90 yds ruble stone; Resolute, do, 95 do do; Cashier, DesPlaines, 45 do do; Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 3,126 bu corn; Advance, Athens, 42 yds dimension stone; D. C. Norton, Tyison, 30 do do; Atlantic, LaSalle, 12 cords wood; Badger State, do, 75 do do.

LATER, 6 P. M.

CLEARED—Polar Star, LaSalle, 34,800 ft lumber, 130,000 shingles; Parson Brownlow, LaSalle, 40,267 ft lumber, 200,000 shingles, 5,600 lbs hides; F. Northrup, Joliet, 42 cords tanners bark; Abby Sprague, LaSalle; Drill, Joliet, 40,000 ft lumber; Rocket, Lockport, 7,000 ft lumber; Ocean Spray, Ottawa; Aetna, LaSalle, 78,000 ft lumber, 10,500 ft siding, 104,000 shingles, 21,000 lath, 3,400 hides; Cayuga, Lockport; Garibaldi, LaSalle, government oats; Deer Park No. 2, Utica, 23,500 ft lumber, 45,000 ft siding, 10,000 shingles, 500 posts; Resolute, Athens; Advance, do.; S. F. Gale, do; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 63,708 ft lumber, 41,830 lath; Cashier, Desplaines.

ARRIVED—Glasgow, LaSalle, 266 bbls pork, 32,308 lbs hams; Lerraux, 307 bbls highwines; Dolphin, 5,204 bu corn; Eldorado, 280 bbls highwines.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THE WRECKED STEAMER SEABIRD.—Capt. Morgan yesterday took the steamer Comet up to the vicinity of her wrecked consort, the Seabird, which—as is commonly known—has been on the beach near the south point of White Fish Bay since last Fall. The Comet towed up a scow laden with wood and coal for running the steam pumps in the Seabird, and other articles to be used in getting her off. It was found that the late storm has cleared away the most of the sand that has been washed up against the boat during the winter and spring, and that could she be moved ten feet out into the lake she would float free and clear.

This, it is thought, can be done by means of screws and hawsers attached to anchors out in the lake. Capt. Goodrich is determined to spare no efforts to get this staunch little steamer back into active service, and we think he will soon succeed. The Seabird is not, after all the batterings of five months' storms, materially injured.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Captain E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	Where from.	Where to.
On the 29th—		
Propellor Cleveland	Ogdensburg	Chicago
Schooner Petrel	Pulteneyville	do

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 2, 1864.

UP—Props Potomac, Buffalo; Bark Cleveland; Schrs H. A. Richmond, Hamilton, Midnight.

DOWN—Props Chicago, Adriatic; Schr Northern Belle.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

Tennyson and Garibaldi.

Tennyson, after visiting Garibaldi, addressed him in the following sonnet:

True thinker and true worker, hand in hand,
Unlike, but yet how like each bears his part;
Hero and poet wrap the same great heart.
In one the life-blood of the Southern land
Pulses with sudden throb, as beat the waves
Where the blue sea his rocky islet laves;
The other, master of the mighty rhyme,
Has pierced the dusky mantle of past time,
And seen the shadows of the noble dead,
The knightly throng, with Arthur at their head—
Writing their idyls in a deathless song;
Dreaming perchance, such life a dim ideal—
Its gentle strength, its fearless scorn of wrong—
On Garibaldi gazed, and found it real.

THE GLORIOUS PATRIOTISM OF THE WEST.

A Handsome Acknowledgment.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The offer of the Governors of the Western and Northwestern States of a large number of men—according to report, one hundred thousand—to man the Union garrisons and forts, thus freeing from service an important force of veterans, is one of the most inspiriting events of the war. When one remembers that for three years these States have been pouring forth men with a lavish hand, in communities where every man is of especial value—Illinois alone having sent forth more volunteers in proportion to her population, than any other State of the Union; and Illinois and Indiana having put into the field an army as large as that of a first class European Power; and when we recall that at this season of the year every man is needed, and can hardly be spared for the tilling of the ground, we shall appreciate the patriotism of this offer. A hundred thousand men taken from the West and Northwest now, are so many men withdrawn directly from the Spring labors of the farm. As almost every one either own farms or labor on them, they will in fact leave their plow in the furrow, even as last Summer in Indiana they left their "reapers" on the wheat field. It is not only wealth, but the very source of wealth, which these States thus offer to their country. Three years of weary war, defeats and disaster, incompetent Generals and blundering policy, have not in the least cooled the fire of the Western patriotism. The people are as determined as they were when the first Western soldiers occupied Cairo, that one Government, founded on Liberty, shall reach from Maine to the Gulf. For they belong especially to that vigorous race, who, having once undertaken a thing and set their will upon it, have it not in them to turn back, but on the contrary, are inspired and spurred on by obstacles and delays.

This voluntary proffer of a new army from these Western districts, where almost every household has an empty seat, and where every battle from the Potomac to the Rio Grande leaves wide circles of mourners, is like a trumpet-call to our Eastern patriotism.

The West appreciate the momentous importance of this coming summer. They know that on its battles—even as on such battles as Arbela and Marathon and Waterloo—the destinies of future ages and of nations will depend. They are determined that all that they can do and offer, shall be given now, in the utmost crisis of the country, to make certain, so far as human preparations can do so, the victory of the Union and free Government.

Is the East equally patriotic and in earnest? Why do we not hear from the Governors of the Eastern States? There are important posts here, and between this city and Washington, which might just as well be garrisoned by militia, and thus relieve large numbers of veterans for active service. Is our militia proffered to the General Government? We are glad to know that one regiment at least has been called out to man our harbor fortifications. Though as yet we hear no inspiring call from the Governors, we know that this State and all the Eastern States are as truly in earnest as our Western brethren, and have made and are prepared to make as great sacrifices for the country.

When this tremendous war has resulted in the final victory of free principles, it cannot be denied that the Central West will stand forward with a glory which she never possessed before—even the glory of great sacrifices persistently made for great principles. More than any part of the nation (unless it be the State of Massachusetts) have those powerful communities seen from the beginning that this was a struggle between free principles of government and slavery, and they have struck, without fear or favor, at the accursed "institution." They have always been in favor of the most vigorous and thorough measures, and the school of McClellan, whether in politics or strategy, has met with nothing but contempt from the great majority of the Western population. Certainly, not the least vigorous fighting has been done by the Western men; and, of all our officers, a Western General now appears at the surface as, thus far, the best military head.

The Central West is, of course, to be the great power of the future on this continent. No agricultural States on the richest river bottoms of the Old World have ever equaled the wealth and power which are yet to be developed on the fertile plains of the alluvial West. It is a fortunate thing for them, as it is for the nation, that their primal foundation is thus being nobly laid in the most heroic sacrifices and the bravest services for liberty and country. Their people will have proud and inspiring traditions to look back upon. And it is no rhetorical exaggeration to say that when at length this whole land is free from every taint of slavery, and one free republic rules it all, to no portion of the nation will our country feel such gratitude, as having risked and sacrificed everything for country and for free principles, as to the States of the Central West.

SUCCESSFUL BOAT EXPEDITION TO MASONBOROUGH, N. C.

Destruction of the Rebel Government Salt Works—Skirmish with the Enemy—Seventy-five Prisoners Brought off to the Fleet, &c.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER NIPHON,
OFF NEW INLET, N. C., April 22, 1864.

On the night of the 21st instant a boat expedition was organized by Captain Breck, of this vessel, accompanied by boats from the United States steamers Fort Jackson and Howquah, for the purpose of destroying the rebel government salt works, which were extensive, extending over several acres of ground. There were many conscripts attached to the works, which were located at Masonborough, seventeen miles northeast from Fort Fisher and eight miles southeast from Wilmington. The Howquah and this vessel took their positions on either side of the inlet and came to anchor close in, so as to cover the landing of the boats. At twenty minutes past seven o'clock p. m., the expedition left the vessel. One party landed a few miles below the entrance to the sound, whilst the remainder proceeded to the inlet, and, crossing the sound, landed, without any resistance (as they had no fear of attack) to our boats. They had a grand entertainment at one of the houses, from which, when our boys entered, the male portion ran in every direction. At 9 p. m. the whole of the works were blown up, the engines demolished, outhouses and one hundred cords of wood set on fire, and one hundred and sixty army wagons and everything that was of any service to the rebels destroyed. They captured seventy-five prisoners, and some two hundred other rebels escaped in the woods. The whole affair was well conducted, under the command of Capt. Breck in person. The prisoners we had to land on the beach until such time as we could find conveyances for them to be transferred on board of the two vessels. As we were about sending them off in the boats a large cavalry force made their appearance on the beach. We allowed the advance guard to come up within thirty yards of our pickets, and within two hundred yards of where the prisoners were. We demanded of them to surrender and lay down their arms. They responded to us with a fire from their rifles. We returned a well directed fire, wounding several of them and killing two horses; but they succeeded in getting off in great confusion, minus some of their small arms, &c. Their main body advanced toward our pickets the second time, when we made a signal to the Howquah to fire on them. As the night was clear moonlight, our men could see the enemy distinctly. Our guns opened on them with a shell, and they broke in great confusion towards Fort Fisher. At twelve midnight we succeeded in getting off the prisoners without the loss of a man.

The Niphon then weighed anchor and stood for the Howquah, the commander of which was instructed to remain where he was and watch the enemy, as we intended to cut off the cavalry. At twenty minutes past one a. m., we landed a force two miles northeast of the half moon battery, and seven miles southwest of Masonborough Inlet, marched right up to the Inlet, and arrived there at four a. m. Saw nothing of the enemy. We picked up three refugees, including one woman, who succeeded in getting across the Sound in a small skiff. At thirty minutes past four we took the boat in tow and stood for the senior officer's ship (Fort Jackson), all well satisfied after a good night's work. The raid we made must have created quite an excitement among the rebels. They were heard to beat the long roll, exchanging signal lights, and firing guns all along the different fortifications. I think with a little more force we might have captured Fort Fisher. A great deal of credit is due to Captain Sands, senior officer, also to the captain of the Howquah for his assistance in the attack; and a great deal of credit is due to our guides, to whom we are much indebted for the success of the expedition. They are North Carolinians, who have escaped from rebel tyranny, but whose names I am not at liberty to mention.

General Smith's Position.

By an arrival to-day from the Army of the Potomac, we are able to lay at rest forever the malicious invention which recently subordinated General Butler to General Baldy Smith in the Department of Virginia, and left to the former but a hollow office of civil administration. General Smith simply has been ordered to report to General Butler, to be assigned by the latter to such duties as he might see fit to put him to. The management of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina is unreservedly committed to General Butler, and it is the General's purpose to take the field in person when the right time comes. When he does so, he will assign General Smith to the command of a corps, and give a corps to General Gillmore. In Washington the greatest confidence is felt in General Butler's military ability and discretion. The statement that he had written a letter to the President, complaining of being overslaughed and left in Fortress Monroe with nothing to do, was a malicious fabrication. There has been no occasion for such a letter. The confidence in General Butler felt at the War Office is shared by General Grant.—*N. Y. Tribune, April 30th.*

[illegible]

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, April 29.]

On Thursday afternoon, about one o'clock, a well-dressed and genteel-looking couple entered the office of Alderman Donaldson, on Penn street, near St. Clair. The magistrate, on stepping behind his desk to ascertain the object of their visit, was addressed by the gentleman thus: "We have a little job for you to do, 'Squire—we want to get married." The lady, who previous to this time had feigned the utmost composure, raised her delicate right hand, and bringing it down thump upon the desk, exclaimed—"No, never!"

At this instant she sprang towards the magistrate, threw her arms around him, and trembling with fear and excitement, implored his protection. The alderman was amazed, and naturally demanded an explanation. The lady, however, was entirely overcome, and clung to him like a terrified child, in apprehension of danger from a wild beast. Her cries soon attracted the attention of passers-by, and a crowd soon collected about the door. The magistrate assured her that there was no danger, and guaranteed her full and ample protection. She trembled like an aspen leaf and still retaining his grasp, was partly carried and partly dragged into a private room, where she became more composed. The gentleman was called upon for an explanation, and remarked that the lady had consented to marry him, and had proposed, a few minutes before, to accompany him to the office for that purpose. In the conversation which then ensued between the parties, the following facts were developed:

The young lady, who resides in B——t county, Ohio, had been boarding in this city for some time, taking lessons in music, and during her stay had made the acquaintance of the gentleman alluded to. The attachment was mutual, and the attentions of the gentleman had been very agreeably received by the lady until a few days ago, when she heard something derogatory to his character, and resolved to have no further intercourse with him. She determined to leave for home on Thursday, and had her trunk sent over to the railroad depot in Allegheny, with that object in view. Her lover hearing of her intended departure, followed her to the depot, and desired to know whether she intended to redeem her promise of marriage. She gave him an equivocal answer, and he became very much excited, using harsh and ungentlemanly language. She then became apprehensive that, following the example of other mad lovers, he might resort to violence if she gave him a flat denial, and she at once consented, and asked to accompany him to the office of a magistrate. They came back to this city, entered the office of Alderman Donaldson, and then the scene which we have above described transpired.

When questioned by her lover whether she had not consented to marry him, and asked him to accompany her to the office, she replied, "Yes, I did—but it was for the purpose of claiming the protection of the magistrate." He then appealed to her to reconcile their little differences, make up the quarrel, and have the ceremony performed. To this she answered, "No man who has used the language you have done, can ever have my confidence or affection. I am done with you forever," and turning to the squire she expressed her warmest thanks for the protection he had afforded her. She seemed as though a great weight had been lifted from her heart, and yet she had not recovered from the shock, and was still apprehensive that her rude admirer might do her some harm. He proposed to accompany her to the depot, but she declared, in the most positive and emphatic manner, that she would not go in his company. The magistrate then agreed to accompany her, and taking a car on the Manchester railway, they were soon landed at the depot. She was very fearful that her lover would follow her and get on the train, but the magistrate assured her that he would not. When the train was about ready to start, and the prospect of a safe deliverance seemed so bright, the heart of the young girl was so full of gratitude towards her benefactor that she "fell upon his neck and kissed him," much to the surprise of those who witnessed the scene and to the great embarrassment of the staid magistrate. She then took her seat in the car, enjoining her protector to wait and watch, lest the man whom she feared might suddenly make his appearance and jump upon the train. Presently her sharp eye caught his form on the platform, and she exclaimed: "There he comes!" She was then in her seat, with her head out of the car window, and the train about to move off. The man came forward, and was met by the alderman, who kept him in conversation until the train started—the lady continuing to eye them both from her window, until lost to view.

The names of both the parties to this romantic love affair are unknown. The lady was singularly reticent, and did not explain why she had broken off the engagement, further than to say that she had heard something against his character which rendered a union with him impossible, and his treatment of her at the depot so alarmed her that she resorted to the strategy of consenting verbally, that she might seek protection.

She is described as a very beautiful girl, about eighteen years of age, and is said to be highly accomplished. The gentleman is perhaps ten years her senior, is genteel and respectable in appearance, and resides in this vicinity. He was very cleverly outwitted in regard to the anticipated marriage, and doubtless feels the force of the adage: "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

THE PRAYER OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Speech of Hon. Chas. Sumner on the Presentation of the First Installment of the Emancipation Petition of the Women's National League.

In the Senate of the United States, Tuesday, February 9th, 1864.

MR. SUMNER—Mr. President: I offer a petition which is now lying on the desk before me. It is too bulky for me to take up. I need not add that it is too bulky for any of the pages of this body to carry.

This petition marks a stage of public opinion in the history of slavery, and also in the suppression of the rebellion. As it is short I will read it:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned, women of the United States above the age of eighteen years, earnestly pray that your honorable body will pass at the earliest practicable day an act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

There is also a duplicate of this petition signed by "men above the age of eighteen years."

It will be perceived that the petition is in rolls. Each roll represents a State. For instance, here is New York with a list of seventeen thousand seven hundred and six names; Illinois with fifteen thousand three hundred and eighty; and Massachusetts with eleven thousand six hundred and forty-one. But I will read the abstract with which I have been furnished:

State.	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Total.*
New York	6,519	11,187	17,706
Illinois	6,382	8,998	15,380
Massachusetts	4,249	7,392	11,641
Pennsylvania	2,259	6,366	8,625
Ohio	3,670	4,651	[illegible]
Michigan	1,741	4,441	6,182
Iowa	2,025	4,014	6,039
Maine	1,225	4,362	5,587
Wisconsin	1,680	2,350	4,030
Indiana	1,075	2,291	[illegible]
New Hampshire	393	2,261	2,654
New Jersey	824	1,709	2,533
Rhode Island	827	1,451	2,278
Vermont	375	1,183	1,558
Connecticut	393	1,163	1,556
Minnesota	396	1,094	1,490
West Virginia	82	100	182
Maryland	115	50	165
Kansas	84	74	158
Delaware	67	70	137
Nebraska	18	20	38
Kentucky	21	....	21
Louisiana (New Orleans)	....	14	14
Citizens of the U. S. living in New Brunswick	19	17	36
	[illegible]	[illegible]	100,000

These several petitions are consolidated into one petition, being another illustration of the motto on our coin—*E pluribus unum.*

The petition is signed by one hundred thousand men and women, who unite in this unparalleled number to support its prayer. They are from all parts of the country and from every condition of life. They are from the sea-board, fanned by the free airs of the ocean, and from the Mississippi and the prairies of the West, fanned by the free airs which fertilize that extensive region. They are from the families of the educated and uneducated, rich and poor, of every profession, business, and calling in life, representing every sentiment, thought, hope, passion, activity, intelligence which inspires, strengthens, and adorns our social system. Here they are, a mighty army, one hundred thousand strong, without arms or banners; the advance-guard of a yet larger army.

But though memorable for their numbers, these petitioners are more memorable still for the prayer in which they unite. They ask nothing less than universal emancipation; and this they ask directly at the hands of Congress. No reason is assigned. The prayer speaks for itself. It is simple, positive. So far as it proceeds from the women of the country, it is naturally a petition, and not an argument. But I need not remind the Senate that there is no reason so strong as the reason of the heart. Do not all great thoughts come from the heart.

It is not for me, on presenting this petition, to assign reasons which the army of petitioners has forborne to assign. But I may not improperly add that, naturally and obviously, they all feel in their hearts, what reason and knowledge confirm, not only that slavery as a wrong, one and indivisible, is the guilty origin of the rebellion, but that its influence everywhere, even outside the rebel States, has been hostile to the Union, always impairing loyalty, and sometimes openly menacing the national government. It requires no difficult logic to conclude that such a monster, wherever it shows its head, is a national enemy, to be pursued and destroyed as such, or at least a nuisance to the national cause, to be abated as such. The petitioners know well that Congress is the depository of those supreme powers by which rebellion, alike in its root and in its distant offshoots, may be surely crushed, and by which unity and peace may be permanently secured. They know well that the action of Congress may be with the co-operation of the slave-masters, or even without the co-operation, under the overruling law of military necessity, or the commanding precept of the Constitution "to guarantee to every State a Republican form of government." Above all, they know well that to save the country from peril, especially to save the national life, there is no power, in the ample arsenal of self-defence, which Congress may not grasp; for to Congress, under the Constitution, belongs the prerogative of the Roman Dictator to see that the Republic receives no detriment. Therefore to Congress these petitioners now appeal. I ask the reference of the petition to the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

It was referred, after earnest discussion, as Mr. Sumner proposed.

A Valued Autograph.

[From the Hospital Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

The Editor of this paper received on Tuesday, an autograph note from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the sentiment of which, belongs of right to the soldiers of this Hospital, and, as it cannot well be seen by all of them, we print it in the *Gazette.* An article in our columns last week commented upon the wrong of permitting traitors here to go unpunished, and expressed the feeling *which dying soldiers might have, that to permit treason in Congress was asking men to die over again, and to die in vain!*

This paper was forwarded to Speaker Colfax, with a "God bless Speaker Colfax" written on the margin. The following reply was sent to the editor of the *Gazette:*

"Thanks—sincere thanks, for your hearty 'God bless you.' It outweighs all hostile criticism. Yours truly, "SCHUYLER COLFAX."

It is the sympathy and approbation of soldiers that "outweighs all hostile criticism." The man who thus appreciates the soldier's heart proves himself to be one of the true men that will yet save the country.

[illegible]

[illegible] has not been overstated. The probability now is that the highest estimates that have been made are much too low. Reports received at Castle Garden, from all parts of Europe, indicate 300,000 as not far from the number that may be looked for at this port, this year. If this be true, 1864 will be the second most remarkable year for emigration in the annals of our history. Not only villages, but whole counties in Ireland and England, will be emptied of their able-bodied industrial populations. Within the last two months the excitement on the subject has been intensified by the arrival of scores of agents in Ireland and England from this country, sent out to engage factory hands, farmers, mechanics, and laborers of every description at prices which must be irresistibly tempting to the poorly-requited peasants and drudges of the old country. The dissemination of pamphlets and circulars, and the publication of articles from American newspapers by Irish journals friendly to this country, have also swelled the tide. Such is the unprecedented demand for passages to this country for the next two months, that we understand that the packet lines here are selling no tickets for the hither voyage to be used before the 1st of July next. It is pleasant to be able to state that the class of emigrants who are coming out are very superior, the majority of them being small farmers or mechanics, who bring property with them, and are industrious, frugal, sober people.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 30.*

Vallandigham in Detroit.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Saturday last, has the following item of news:

We are assured, upon trustworthy authority, that, at the invitation of certain leading Copperheads of Detroit, *Vallandigham was in this city one night last week, and addressed a secret meeting of Copperheads*—probably a club of Knights of the Golden Circle. Our information comes from a loyal Democrat, who was invited to be present, but who would scorn to be found in such company. We are not able at present to mention the names of those Copperheads who were present at this meeting, or what Mr. Vallandigham said, or by what clandestine means he was conveyed between Windsor and Detroit, but of the main fact, that under the cover of night, at the invitation of leading Copperheads of Detroit, he came here and made a speech, we have no doubt. It is not generally known what intimate relations exist between prominent Detroit Copperhead politicians and the traitor exile. His mail comes to our post-office directed to one of them, and there is scarcely a night in the week that more or less of them are not closeted with him.

We have said that we are not informed of the nature of Vallandigham's speech at the secret meeting in Detroit this week; but the probable nature of that speech is very easy to conjecture. Of late, all our information agrees that Vallandigham has become very bitter and reckless. Once pretending to be a non-resident and a peace man, his uniform advice is now known to be in favor of forcible opposition by Copperheads to the Administration. His letter advocating reprisals, recently published, is a tolerable indication of the desperation that has possessed him. We have heard that of late, men whose names are in this community a synonym for hostility to the Government, have been shocked at the reckless incendiarism of his counsel. It is a common thing in the circle of the fugitive rebels, skedaddlers from the draft, and Vallandigham admirers over the river, to hear the most hideous rejoicing over the defeat of the Federal armies. Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and knowing Vallandigham's temper and ordinary discourse, it is not difficult to conjecture the substance of his address to the Detroit Copperheads.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

THE CITY.

TAXES.—Taxpayers generally will recollect that State and county taxes are due now, and must be paid on or before May 12th to save costs.

A STRAY.—A man named Edward C. Ellis, late a soldier, but discharged from the service on the ground of partial insanity, strayed from his home on the Archer road a few days ago, and has not since been heard of. His friends are fearful that evil has befallen him.

"I'M DYING FAR FROM THOSE I LOVE," a new and very beautiful ballad, is announced in another column by the publishers, Messrs. Root & Cady. It is enough to say in its praise, that it is worthy of the high reputation of both author and publishers.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A girl, eight years old, was playing on the roof of the Goodenough Horse Shoe Shop on State, between Madison and Monroe streets, on Sunday evening, and by some mischance lost her footing and fell through the skylight to the ground. She was very seriously injured, and is probably dead before this time.

ACTION IN EJECTMENT.—An excited and curious crowd gathered on the sidewalk in front of No. 135 Clark street yesterday afternoon, consequent on the ejectment of a jeweller's stock in trade into the street. It appears that the jeweller had only been there about ten days, having rented the store from a man who was not the owner. Yesterday the owner's tenant came along and claimed and enforced possession as above.

COUNTY JUDGES.—The Convention of County Judges will hold their first meeting to-day in the County Court room. There was a numerously attended gathering of Judges from different parts of the State last evening, at which, after being introduced to each other by Judge Bradwell, the needed reforms to be submitted to the Convention formed the theme of a very interesting but irregular discussion.

FUNDS FOR THE GERMAN REGIMENT.—We understand that unauthorized parties are raising money, claiming to collect it for the benefit of the new German regiment. The only parties authorized to collect funds and organize the regiment, are Messrs. Shimp, Nelson, Haneman and Pflaum. Money paid to other parties will not serve the purpose for which it is intended. The headquarters of this new organization are at No. 129 Randolph street.

CARRIAGE MAKERS' UNION.—A meeting of the Carriage Makers of the city was held at the hall, in Lind's block, last night, to take steps to form a Carriage Makers' Union. The trade was quite largely represented, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws to be presented at the next called meeting. After a free and full interchange of opinion as to the best course to be pursued for the general good the meeting adjourned.

ST. GEORGE.—The regular monthly meeting of the St. George's Society was held last evening, and was numerously attended. The officers for the past year vacated their seats after a few appropriate remarks congratulatory of the flourishing condition of the Society, and were replaced by the gentlemen elected to office at the last meeting. Twelve new members were balloted for and elected and after the transaction of some minor business, the meeting dispersed.

ALDERMAN BROWN.—We hear that the friends of retiring Alderman F. C. Brown, of both parties in the Council, are proposing to testify their appreciation of his labors for the city during the two years he has filled the position of Chairman of the City War Fund Committee. We can cheerfully endorse the action of Mr. Brown; he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and has saved thousands of dollars to the fund by his judicious inquiry into the circumstances of applicants for relief from the city.

NO QUORUM.—There was no quorum of the Common Council last night, whereat Dr. Hahn waxed exceeding wroth, and swore mighty oaths after the [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Plans Submitted—Deliberations of the Committee—The Designs.

According to advertisement, the Building Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met at noon yesterday, to open and compare the plans submitted by various architects for the new building to be used by the Board of Trade, and to be located on the southeast corner of Washington and Lasalle streets. They found thirteen designs, two of which were from New York, one from Washington, and the remaining ten from Chicago. The Committee acted with singular discretion, forbidding the reporters to even look at the designs. From twelve o'clock till nearly half past three the reporters cooled their heels in the ante-room, awaiting the pleasure of their lordships, who at last condescended to give the information that the plans might be inspected to-day.

The dimensions of the building itself were not determined by the committee further than the size on the ground plan, which is ninety-three feet on Washington by one hundred and eighty on Lasalle. The lot is one hundred and twenty-three feet wide, giving a clear space of thirty feet in width, which will be called "Exchange Place," and enables the architect to provide for quite an imposing front on the East, and to fit it up for use as bank offices, &c. No indication was given as to style or even accommodation, except the general one furnished in the prospective number of members. The plans vary widely in style from the plainest to the most ornate, yet there is a remarkable similarity of thought in the internal arrangements. The differences are minor ones, and there is not one among them—so far as a hasty glance enabled our reporter to discover—but would be a credit and an ornament to our city and the Board of Trade.

G. P. Randall has submitted a series of designs which are remarkable for their completeness and neatness. They embrace a building covering the entire lot, with an elevation of eighty-one feet from sidewalk to cornice. The building is to have a principal entrance on Washington street—the main point—and one on each side at the other end of the building, on Lasalle street and Exchange place. The entrance from Washington street are as large, massive central door, twelve feet wide by seventeen high, dividing in the centre and sliding laterally. This opens into a central corridor extending the entire depth of the building. The two side doors each open into a corridor or vestibule leading directly to the banking rooms of which there are one on each side of the main corridor. On each side of the central doorway and separating it from the side doors are fine and massive buttresses, with overhanging brackets which carry a stone balcony, projecting over the front doorway some eight feet.

This balcony is a marked feature in the composition, and is designed to be made useful as a position from which public men and guests of the Board of Trade may address the people outside. It is approached from the central front window of the exchange room. Beside the principal entrances on the front and the flanks of the building there are others on the front and two sides also to the several banking rooms and offices in the basement; these offices are all retired from the main and side corridors within.

The main cornice outside will be surmounted by a balustrade to protect pedestrians below from danger caused by the sliding of snow and ice from the roof. Over the front is a pediment with a rectangular dome-shaped roof, rising to a height of 144 feet above the pavement. At an elevation of 130 feet, there is a lookout, or observatory, which would command a view of the entire city. The style of architecture is the Palladian, Italian style, the same as the Custom House in this city. The design is equally massive and substantial, but is much lighter and more ornate in its general appearance. The roof is in the style generally known as the "Mansard," to be covered with slate and metal.

Internally the building has a basement and principal stories divided into rooms and suits for banking rooms and offices, all easy of access and well lighted. On each side of the main or front entrance there is a commodious stairway leading directly up to the exchange room. This corridor which is 18 feet wide, extends the entire length of the building, and is terminated at the extreme rear as in front, by an enlargement of its width to 35 feet; and here it receives the side corridors from Lasalle street and Exchange Place. In this enlargement is the main or grand staircase which commences at the basement floor and rises flight upon flight until it reaches the highest story of the building. This staircase as well as the corridors, is designed to be brilliantly lighted from the large windows adjacent. These stairways are an important feature, combining commodious corridors with elegance.

The basement has two suits of rooms fronting, one on Washington and Lasalle, and the other on Washington street and Exchange Place, which are [illegible]

[illegible]

... county, Ohio, stipulating that he had to ... placed the matter in the hands of ... A decoy letter having been written and duly posted to the lane, officer ... was detailed to watch the general delivery window at the post office. On Saturday morning a man about forty-five years of age presented himself at the general delivery window and inquired for letters for Frederick Wagner and as the applicant answered exactly to description of Wagner, the officer arrested him and conveyed him to the Central Station, where he made a full confession of his crime. A dispatch, giving the particulars of the arrest, was transmitted to the Sheriff of the county where the robbery was committed.

THE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Important Meeting of Delegates from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and Chicago Board of Trade—The Rates of Commissions to be Advanced.

Pursuant to an invitation extended to the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee by the Board of Trade of Chicago, a delegation from the former, consisting of Messrs. H. L. Horton, N. Vankirk, W. M. Brigham, Geo. J. Jodes, Geo. Russell and Henry Berthelette, met the Board of Trade Committee, consisting of Julius S. Rumsey, J. H. Dole, R. McChesney, C. T. Wheeler, Charles Randolph, M. S. Nichols, and Mr. Law, (of Law Brothers & Co), yesterday afternoon at the Tremont House.

R. McChesney called the meeting to order, after which, on motion, he was appointed chairman.

Charles Randolph, as Secretary of the Board of Trade Committee read the minutes of their meetings.

Charles Randolph read the tariff of commissions at present acted upon by the Board of Trade, and established in November, 1862.

Mr. Vankirk stated that in Milwaukee they had no regular schedule of commissions, and that it would be well to recommend that a schedule be drawn up and presented to the Chamber of Commerce of that city for adoption.

Considerable discussion here ensued, concerning the propriety of establishing standard rates of commission, but the prevailing opinion among the gentlemen seemed to be that there would be considerable difficulty in enforcing them, should they be adopted by the respective mercantile firms.

On motion of Mr. Law, it was resolved that the meeting now proceed to determine the rates, after which.

On motion of Mr. Berthelette a committee, consisting of Messrs. Berthelette, Wheeler, Brigham, Jones, Rumsey and Law, was appointed to draw up a schedule.

The Committee then withdrew, and a half past 9 o'clock returned with a schedule, which after some amendments and discussion, was adopted, to be recommended to the Chicago Board of Trade and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for action.

The following is the schedule:

COMMISSIONS FOR SELLING PROPERTY RECEIVED.

On Wheat, Rye and Barley received by railroad—1¼ cents ₩ bushel.

On Corn and Oats received by railroad—1¼ cents ₩ bushel.

On all grain received by canal except wheat—¾ cents ₩ bushel.

On Wheat received by canal—1 cents ₩ bushel.

On all grain received in bags—2 cents ₩ bushel.

On Flour—3¼ ₩ cent.

On Provisions, sales of $1,000 or over—1¼ ₩ cent.

On Provisions, sales under $1,000—2½ ₩ cent.

On Dressed Hogs—2½ ₩ cent.

On Highwines, on amount of sales—1¼ ₩ cent.

On Broom Corn, sales of $500 or over—2½ ₩ cent.

On Broom Corn, sales under $500—5 ₩ cent.

On Hides and Seeds, sales of $100 or over—2½ ₩ cent.

On Hides and Seeds, sales under $100—5 ₩ cent.

On Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans and Dried Fruit, sales $100 or over—2½ ₩ cent.

On ditto, sales under $100—5 ₩ cent.

On all property not enumerated, to be subject to agreement between the parties.

When advances are made, an additional charge of 1 per cent should be added, with the ruling rate of interest.

COMMISSIONS FOR PURCHASING.

On all kinds of grain, by cargo or otherwise—1c ₩ bu.

On Flour, 500 brls or over—7½ ₩ brl.

On Flour, under 500 brls—10c ₩ brl.

On Provisions, in lots of $1,000 or over—1¼ ₩ cent.

On Provisions, under $1,000—2½ ₩ cent.

[illegible]

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

New York Trade With the Rebels.

[illegible]

Court Record.

[illegible]

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn sts. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. A Splendid New Programme. MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA, With beautiful new scenery, appointments and costumes. First week of Mr. [illegible] AINSWORTH, the splendid Pianist. First week of Mr. J. [illegible], the unrivalled Tenor. First week of the PERFECT CURE. Mr. Per Coon, La Mastralina, Sally Come Up, &c., &c. Matinee Saturday, May 7th, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Seats secured through the day, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $5. EDWIN KELLY, Manager.
my1-e135-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager.........J. H. McVicker.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at half past 7; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

Last week, positively of the popular Equestrienne actress,

MISS KATE FISHER,

And her beautiful Horse WONDER.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON

MAZEPPA,

Witnessed every night last week by DELIGHTED AUDIENCES, composed of the ELITE and FASHION of the city, who testified their approval of the daring and accomplished actress, by UNANIMOUS APPLAUSE AND FREQUENT CALLS BEFORE THE CURTAIN. Additional height has been given since the first production of the piece, making the daring ascent of the horse and captive to the SUMMIT OF THE THEATER, more effective in this establishment than any Theatre in the country. Don't fail to see MAZEPPA.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.

☞ Monday, May 9th, GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA—Robert Le Diable.

DIRECTOR..........................J. GRAU.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give in this city, with his unequalled and largely increased Company, a short season of

TWELVE NIGHTS

OF

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,

Commencing Monday, May 9th,

WITH MEYERBEER'S GRAND OPERA,

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

CORDIER, CASTRI, STEFANI, TAMARO, BARILLI and KARL FORMES in the PRINCIPAL ROLES.

To the Company of last season have been added Mme. VIRGINIA WHITING, the eminent American PRIMA DONNA Soprano, and SIGNOR AMODIO, the Famous Baritone.

The CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA have also been largely increased, owing to the large number of new and grand Operas to be produced this season, viz: ROBERT LE DIABLE, DON GIOVANNI, DINORAH (Le Pardon de Ploermel—Meyerbeer's latest work,) LES HUGUENOTS, FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, PURITANI, IL BARBIER DI SEVIGLIA, MASSANIELLO, (the Dumb Girl of Portici, die Stumme von Portici,) GOUNOD'S FAUST, (now the event in the musical world.)

Price of Admission.

PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE, ONE DOLLAR; GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS; PRIVATE BOXES, $8 AND $10; RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

Ticket Office at Higgins' Music Store,

Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, at 9 o'clock, when seats can be secured for any one single night, or the first six or three nights. my3-149 tf

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POLOPTICOMORAMA.
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POLOPTICOMORAMA.

At Bryan Hall,

Commencing Wednesday Evening.
my3 e226-1t

VARIETY THEATRE,

115 & 117 Dearborn St.

C. M. CHADWICK & CO.........Proprietors.
T. L. FITCH..........Stage Manager.

An entire change of programme this evening.

Continued success of

M'LLE AUGUSTA.

Positively the last week of the St. Dennis RAVEL TROUPE.

New Stars are engaged and will appear next week.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette..........25 cts.
Dress Circle..........35 cts.
Private Boxes..........$3.00.
Single Seats in Boxes..........50 cts.
my3-e227-1w

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO.....Proprietors and Managers
A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3d,

In compliance with the written request of numerous prominent citizens, will be presented Tom Taylor's great Drama of the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Robert Brierley..........Mr. Frank Aiken.
Melter Moss..........Mr. Bradley.
May Edwards..........Mrs. Perrin.

☞ WEDNESDAY, Comedy Night; THURSDAY, Ticket-of-Leave-Man.

PRICES.—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under twelve years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $3 and $5. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box Book open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 25 cents to all parts of the house.

☞ The Great Museum, with its over 250,000 Curiosities! The Invisible Lady! The Enormous American Giantess! Eight Feet high, and weighing over 500 pounds! will appear nightly. Miss Amer, 21 years old, and 30 Inches High! the finest Small Lady in the World. my1-e161-1w

OPERA.

PETER THE GREAT IN SAARDAM;

OR THE

CZAR AND CARPENTER.

BY ALBERT LORTZING,

Will be performed by the

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION,

The first translation into English by

HANS BALATKA.

A COMIC OPERA, in Three Acts, for Five Nights only, in

BRYAN HALL,

As follows: Thursday Evening, April 28th; Friday Evening, April 29; Saturday Evening, April 30; Monday Evening, May 2; and Tuesday Evening, May 3; with orchestra of 35 pieces, chorus of over 50, costumes, scenic effects, and appropriate appointments.

CHARACTERS REPRESENTED.

PETER THE GREAT, Emperor of Russia, under the assumed name of Peter Michaelow, as Carpenter, Mr. O. FAULHABER.

PETER IVANOFF, a Russian Carpenter, Mr. E. T. ROOT.

VAN BETT, Burgomaster of Saardam, Mr. J. G. LOMBARD.

MARIA, his niece, Miss A. MAIN.

MRS. BROWN, Mrs. C. B. WHITE.

ADMIRAL LEFORT, Russian Ambassador, [illegible]

LORD SYNDHAM, English Ambassador, Mr. J. H. BROSS.

MARQUIS OF CHATEAUNEUF, [illegible]

Chorus of Carpenters and Inhabitants of Saardam.

[illegible]

HANS BALATKA.

[illegible]

Price of Tickets, [illegible] 25 cents.

Wanted—Agents.

[illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents [illegible]

WANTED—600 Agents to sell [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Boarding.

[illegible]

Lost.

[illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND [illegible]

Auction Sales.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

On Monday, May 2d, at 9 1-2 O'clock,

At dwelling 207 Washington street, corner of Franklin, the entire furniture of a family, consisting of

PARLOR FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, CARPETS, DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ap27-d726-5t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock,

At Dwelling No. 348 North Lasalle Street,

The entire furniture consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ap30-e73-3t

IMMENSE SALE OF

SECOND HAND FURNITURE,

Brussells and Velvet Carpets

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, May 3d, On WEDNESDAY, May 4th, On THURSDAY, May 5th.

Commencing at 9½ o'clock each morning

At Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

Owing to the immense amount of furniture sent to us to sell at our rooms we shall hold a three days sale as above. Among the lot is some very rich parlor and chamber sets. We shall hold our "regular Saturday sale" May 7th.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ap30-e73-4t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, May 3d, at 9½ o'clock at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a large number of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Lever and other movements.

The above are a part of the stock of a dealer, and are of excellent quality.
ap30-e3-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

PEREMPTORY CATALOGUE SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS.—On WEDNESDAY, May 11th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, we shall sell by catalogue upwards of $10,000 worth of Staple Dry Goods, consisting of prints, brown and bleached sheetings, denims, ticks, stripes, delaines, and a well selected stock of dress goods, ginghams, cassimeres, shawls, hosiery, thread, &c.

Also about 100 yards of linen suitable for pants wear.

The above goods have just been received fresh from New York, and the sale will be peremptory and without reserve. Terms cash.
my1-e159-6t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, May 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at

Dwelling 237 Michigan avenue,

All the furniture, consisting of rich parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, velvet and brussels carpets, china and glassware, cooking stoves, &c.

Also—a splendid cabinet piano forte, rosewood case 7-octave, made by Stoddard, New York. Cost $600.

All can be seen on the morning of the sale.

my1-e160-4t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTED LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, May 4th, at 9 1-2 O'clock,

At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

10 quarter casks pure Imported Brandy, half pipes Holland Gin, brls Whisky, pure Grape Wine, and French Brandy and Whisky in bottles. Also a large lot of Groceries.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ap27-d726-9t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 36 and 48 Dearborn st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Brussells and Ingrain Carpets,

Pictures, Stewart's and Other Cook Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, May 3d, at 9½ o'clock we will sell at our salesrooms a large variety of superior new and second hand Parlor, Bedroom and Chamber Furniture, Cottage and French Chamber Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Silver Plated Tea Set, Forks and Spoons, Mattresses, Damask Curtains, Paintings, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Ware, Tin Ware, one Stewart's Cooking Stove with all the furniture complete in perfect order, only used a few months, also three other good ones. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
ap30-e74-4t

AUCTION.—By Rankin & Lie [illegible]

On TUESDAY MORNING, May 3d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell [illegible]

338 Madison Street,

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Distillery, [illegible]

To Rent.

[illegible]

Wanted—Cottage Hotel.

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

WANTED—Furniture and [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot [illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our news columns in this issue are filled with important hints of speedy movements in prospect or in progress. It looks as if there could not much longer be quiet in the Virginia theater of war. A private letter from Chattanooga has equal significance.

It is a fact that the Government cannot too soon take cognizance of, if while the rebel prosecution of the war is disgraced by massacre of our troops, after surrender, and starvation of our prisoners in their hands, the most public places of Vicksburg, Natchez and Memphis, may be seen graced by Confederate officers, prisoners, in full uniform on street parole. Many of the most noted rebel guerilla desperadoes now in our hands, enjoy this license, sun themselves at perfect liberty, exhange civilities, and drink with spooney Union officers, and doubtless in many instances have their company in liberally "damning the nigger." More than this, we have assurance, too strong to be doubted, that instances have occurred where some of these favored rebel prisoners have been released entirely by certain influences brought to bear on commanders. This kind of war making can scarcely please the most vigorous opponents of retaliation.

A Baltimore dispatch announces the arrival at Annapolis of a party of Federal prisoners, released from rebel hands at Richmond, bearing about them the most shocking proofs of rebel barbarism. Most of them were living skeletons, past recuperation from food or medicine.

Our telegraphic Congressional reports in this issue are voluminous, a portion of Monday's proceedings coming to hand after the hour of going to press. The leading features of interest are the passage of several bills [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM HAINES' BLUFF, MISS.

[illegible]